ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,654—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barnham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,794	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 596-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	22rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,383	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 27, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.
For freight and passage apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nayaji Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 5th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,317 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WHISKIES IN JARS.

AS supplied by TREACHER & Co., are carefully matured in Scotland before shipment, and are genuine Malt Whiskies of the finest quality.

		Per Imperial gallon. Rs. a.
HIGHLAND MALT	5 years old	12 4
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	5 "	11 4
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	10 "	15 8
OLD IRISH	19 "	12 4

PROFESSOR STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D. S. E., Lecturer in Chemistry Analytical Laboratory Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, says :—
I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and find such to be free from all noxious ingredients. It is thoroughly matured, possesses an excellent bouquet, and is in all respects a Genuine Malt Whisky of the highest quality.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Prices in the Current Catalogue of Treacher & Co. are REDUCED 10 PER CENT. with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Beers and Medicines.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON."
BEDFORD McNEIL MORRING AND NEAL } CODES

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose Income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th August 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also be RUN on the 6th September, 1902, between VICTORIA TERMINUS (Bombay) and POONA for the Extra Race Meeting to be held at Poona on that date to the same timings and conditions as on previous occasions.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 5th September, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, in the Reporter-General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year 1901-1902.

Price per Copy, Rs. 3-10,

J. S. HEANEY,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, &c., and Reporter-General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE Acting Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of 1,05,000 TONS of INDIAN COAL under 3 contracts as follows:—

Contract No. 1.—50,000 Tons for use at Madras.
Contract No. 2.—15,000 Tons for use on the North-Western Section.
Contract No. 3.—40,000 Tons for use on the North-Eastern Section.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for fuel in the Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must give full particulars of the name of the mine, the owning Company, name of Coal field, and the Coal seam from which the Coal will be supplied, in order that its qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The coal must be supplied upon all three contracts periodically and at regular intervals in such quantities convenient to the supplier and to the Madras Railway Company as will provide for a monthly consumption commencing in January, 1903, of 4,200 Tons on Contract No. 1, 1,250 Tons on Contract, No. 2, and 3,300 Tons on Contract No. 3.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal" and addressed to the ACTING AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, Royapuram, Madras, will be received on or before 31st October 1902.

Full particulars as to terms of tender will be furnished on application.

C. E. PHIPPS,
Acting Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 28th August, 1902.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. BLANFORD. Medium 8vo, with numerous illustrations.

MAMMALIA, 1 vol., £1.—FISHES, 2 vols., £1 each.—BIRDS, vol. 1, £1, vols. 2–4, Rs. each.—REPTILIA and BATRACHIA, 1 vol, £1.—MOTHS, 4 vols, £1 each.—HYMENOPTERA, vol 1 £1.—ARACHNIDA, 1 vol 10s.—RHYNCHOTA, vol. 1, £1.

LONDON: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
CALCUTTA: Thacker, Spink and Co.
BOMBAY: Thacker and Co. Ltd.
BERLIN: R. Friedlander and Sohn, Carlstrasse, 11.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & Co.
1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

MOULDER REQUIRED.

WANTED for the Moulding Shop of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Howrah, a fully qualified MOULDER used to both brass and iron. Salary from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 according to abilities. Applications by letter only, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lilooah, will be received up to the 30th September, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.
Calcutta, 27th August, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 12. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Messrs. Evans & Co's Stock-in-Trade of Medicine and Shop Furniture, at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite Phillips & Co., THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WILL you be attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi? I am prepared to supply complete Camps and am now registering orders.—WM. S. MARRIOTT. The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—New Stock of Puttee Leggings just to hand, in plain calf or imitation pigskin, R. S and Rs. 9-8 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR Competitors have nothing to beat us with but Price. Our Price is a trifle more than cheap German Machines, but our success in business lies in good Sewing Machine which we supply of unequalled excellence.—SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, at Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Apps and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and at Karachi, J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LA— —Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief, perfect cure guaranteed, Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1902

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—
Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "
Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.
The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.
Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.
If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.
Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."
The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.
Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.
Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.
Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. on the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.
Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.
For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

HIGH CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

THE "REGIMENTAL PRESENTATION" WATCH.

Certificates of Excellence support each Watch.

Heavy Sterling Silver Case "Presentation" ... Rs 50
Do. Do. Chain any Pattern ... ,, 12-8

RS. 50. MAXIMUM VARIATION LESS THAN A MINUTE PER MONTH. RS. 50.

The finest that can be made, very carefully and accurately rated in all positions. Stem winding, ¾ Plate, English Lever, Jewelled four pairs rubies, Escapement on Ends, Expansion or Compensation Balance. Brequet Spiral Spring.

Simla. { MAX MINCK, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER. } Lahore.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO.
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and Chief Commercial places in India, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandahar.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila.	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTHING succeeds like success. Our success is known to you, and that is on account of best Singer's Sewing Machine which we make and place at your disposal to buy for Cash or by Monthly System.—SINGER Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED A HEAD READER.

WANTED, for a Local Daily Paper, a properly qualified HEAD READER, with a thorough knowledge of English. Only those who have the required qualifications need apply to Box "No. 5573," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ASSAM VALLEY TRADING CO., LD.
MEDALIST.
CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.
HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16. Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

GAUHATI, ASSAM.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

TURNER'S FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY as specially made to meet Indian requirement is the best and cheapest in the market. Any size of Mill can be supplied, suitable for turning out either high-class Flour or Atta.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Agents: E. B. & F. Turner, Ld.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazaar St., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Contractors,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS.

have increased FIFTY PER CENT.

during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

10½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPAN

BANKER & Co.,

HIGH CLASS

GENT'S TAILORS,

AND

LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	=	unchanged
2 per cent. Rentes	£101	=	,,
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 1-2	=	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-16	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-8½	=	— 1 16
Do. New York	closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 18 1-2	=	plus 1
Berlin Cheques on London	20 48 1-2	=	
Exchange on New York	closed.		
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.			
Short London Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	
Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4	,,	=	
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	,,	=	
Do. Do. Do.	3 5-8	,,	=
Interest, day to day loans 2 5-8	,,	=	
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-4	,,	=	

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·45	4·36	4·30	4·27
—2	—3	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·25	4·25	4·24	4·24
—3	—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	19,000	Bales.
,, Last year	11,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.	
,, Continent	2,000	,,

Holidays until Tuesday.

Cotton total visible supply	1,030,000	
,, of which is East Indian	95,000	
,, Total stock in London	20,000	
,, quantity in sight	10,570,000	
Actual Stock of Cotton	417,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 30th August 1902 :—

Cotton	605 bales.
Wheat	3,502 cwts.
Linseed	845 ,,
Rapeseed	1,058 ,,
Gingellyseed	571 ,,
Poppyseed	1,732 ,,
Groundnuts	320 ,,
Castorseed	2,811 ,,
Rice	64,481 ,,
Myrabollams	509 ,,
Cottonseed	6,914 ,,

Imports of Treasure.—

Gold Bullion Rs. 199,770	ex s s Persia	from London
Silver Bullion .. 264,188	do.	do.
Silver do. ,, 9,17,527	ex s s Yarra	from Shanghai.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand		1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do		169 1-4
Marks 3 do do		137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		129 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,		171 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	98.5
1st Settlement	98 2

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

COTTON.—The tone of this market remains quiet. There are free sellers of new crops at declaring rates, but few transactions are reported, as buyers are holding off. In spot cotton purchases are confined to local mills which are buying sparingly. We quote for new crops.

	Rs.	
Bengals F. G.	165	January
Do. Fine	171	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Fine M. G.	176	do.
Khandiesh F. G. M. G.	175	January
Berar F. G. M. G. fair staple	184	do.
Broach M. G. good	211	March

SEEDS.—This markes is closed on account of a native holiday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales 6,000
Total imports ..... Nil.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·38	4·31	4 28	4·27
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**
4·27	4·26	4·25	4 25
plus 2	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 30th August, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES		
Public Deposits ...	Rs. 2,71,764	Increase
Other Deposits	7,95 313	Decrease
Credits Undrawn	1,96,014	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	30,96,019	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	46,534	Decrease
Credits on Securities ...	4,24,420	do.
Loans do. ...	6,14,645	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	2,89,963	do.
Balance with other Banks	96 709	do.
Cash	19,50,065	do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-2
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Felix Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-3 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10 ,,
Bombay ,,	23-12 ,,
English Sovereigns	15-2
Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	64-13
Do 17 1-2	64-14

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	24 3-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 30th August, as compared with the statement of the 23rd August :—

LIABILITIES	Aug 23. Rs.	Aug 30 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,94,975	44,39,640
Public Deposits at Branches	23,98,833	24,35,830
Other Deposits	6,12,39,249	6,04,27,8 8
Post Bills	64,167	64,267
Credits undrawn	25,73,334	27,70,448
Rs...	8,83,85,016	8,85,58,081
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,20,17,277	151,13,296
Other authorised Securities	15,25,235	14,79,701
Credits on Govt. and other authorise Securities	84,93,174	80,73,754
Loans do. do. do.	1,59,20,969	1,53,16,324
Bills discounted and purchased	1,63,31,224	1,60,41,381
Bar Stock	3,92,940	3,85,240
Stamps and Stationery	20,584	20,548
Balances with other Banks	6,08,687	5,11,913
Cash	3,35,53,564	3,16,12,899
Rs.	8,83,85,016	8,85,58,081

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broke* in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—August 24, at New Docars, the wife of G W P Robertson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DECASTRO—August 25, at Ghazipur, of apoplexy, Valentine G B DeCastro, aged 43 years.

MATHEW—August 23, at Sirsa, Punjab, of fever, Theobald Charles Mathew, Executive Engineer, B B and C I Railway, son of the late Francis Mathew, late Agent and Chief Engineer, B B and C I Railway, aged 33 years, 11 months and 2 days.

WILSON—August 27, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Jessie Constance, youngest daughter of James and Florence May Wilson, of 78-1, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, aged 8 years, 3 months and 11 days.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h 15m. High water, 11-35m., 11-39n. Low water, 4-49m., 5-23n.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Marine Street, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mhow Gymkhana.

FOOTBALL.

Gymkhana vs. B. V. A.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August the daily average attendance was 255; admissions 2,549; prevailing diseases fevers and catarrhal diseases as influenza.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Mr. F. D. Spencer, residing at Colaba, has reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch, with a gold chain attached of the value of Rs. 350 from a room in his residence during the night of the 29th ultimo.

THEFT AT ARGYLE ROAD.—Megji Pershotum, a mehta, who resides on the first floor of a house at Argyle Road, has made a report to the Police that during Saturday night some one entered his room and carried away a wooden box containing gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 485.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. C F. Dalal and P. B. Motiwala to be elected members of the Society. (3) Drs. Nilkanth Anant Purandare, K. N. Gokhale, and F. D. Nanavati to be proposed members of the Society. (4) Brief notes for discussion on cases of so called "Epidemic Dropsy" by Dr. H. P. Dimmock. (5) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Honorary Secretaries.

UNITED CLUB, BYCULLA.—The members of the above Club entertained their friends at an "At Home" on Saturday night. Despite the inclemency of the weather there was a strong gathering which speaks well for the popularity of the Club. The programme of music and songs was varied and a very pleasant evening was spent by those present. The Entertainment Committee is to be congratulated on the success of the arrangement and management. The hope is entertained that this will not be the last gathering of its kind but that these "At Homes" will be a permanent feature of the Club, to be held periodically.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M Freidlis, band master, this evening, commencing at 5 45 p.m., weather permitting :—

March	The Gladiator ... Sousa
Overture	La Gazza Ladra ... Rossini
Valse	Epigramme ... Gung'l
Selection	Le Mascotte ... Andran
Polka	Bons Vivents ... Short

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ESCAPING FROM GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, George Webber, a European aged twenty-nine, professing himself to be a jeweller, was charged with escaping from the Government Workhouse. The evidence of T. Greenfield the warder, showed that the accused had been twice before convicted for desertion. On the present occasion he scaled the walls of the workhouse and escaped. He was subsequently seen begging in the street by the Police, who arrested him. The accused in his defence said he had been ailing and asked for leave which was refused. He thereupon left the workhouse. He, however, admitted two previous convictions for a similar offence. He was sentenced, for the present offence, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Lalloo Bhoola, a resident of Anand, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40 belonging to his master, Purshotam Ambadas. Complainant said that on Sunday at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he sent accused to one Utamdas Bhagwandas to get Rs. 40 from him. Accused got the money but did not turn up. Utamdas came to him at 6 p. m. the same day and gave him certain information upon which he set out to make inquiries. Ultimately the police showed him the accused at the Grant Road Station and Rs. 30-14 and some new brass pots and clothes were recovered from him. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Dhondoo Govind alias Dhuroo Govind a Hindu, having a record of four previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Barnett, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, under section 109, with being a habitual offender and having no fixed place of residence and ostensible means of subsistence. The accused was found in Kumbharwada Lane, in Mahim, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 19th ultimo, with a reputed thief, attempting to conceal his presence from a police patrol. He was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself and on enquiry it was ascertained that he had no occupation and no means of sustenance. The Magistrate on the evidence charged the accused under section 112 and called upon him to show cause why security for good behaviour, for a period of one year, should not be taken from him. As the accused would not give any proper reason against the order nor could he furnish the security required from him, the magistrate committed him to prison for one year or until he furnished the security required from him.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent says :—To-day being the last Saturday of the month and being hence a close holiday, many cricket matches were fixed, but a genuine downpour of rain in the afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning, spoiled all fun and frolic not only of the cricketers, but of the spectators, who got thoroughly drenched. The shower, however, will greatly help the already flourishing plants. More rain is likely to fall during the night. Some say we shall have continuous rain this week and until the Pola festival.

The Nagpur District is getting congested with Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories. We have already 16 Presses and as many Ginning Factories.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Balia Govind, an old offender, was charged with house-breaking and theft. It appeared that early on the morning of the 9th July last, the accused effected an entrance into the shop of one Janoo Baloo, in 13 Cannateepoora Lane. He broke open a large wooden box, and removed a smaller box from it. He was about to make off when he was seized by a relative of the complainant, and handed over to the police. The accused stated that being an old offender he was unjustly suspected by the police. The jury having unanimously found the man guilty on both counts he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Yessoo Mahadu a Hindu, was next charged with the theft of a purse, the property of one Abdoola Jan Mahomed. The complainant stated that, on the 28th July, he was walking along the Memonwada Road when he felt a jerk near the pocket of his coat. Soon afterwards he missed his purse, and on looking behind he saw the accused running away. The complainant called out to him and cried "thief, thief." He also pursued him and succeeded in arresting him, when the latter threw away the purse. Evidence was called to corroborate the statement of the complainant. The defence of the accused was that the complainant had brought a false charge against him as he refused to comply with certain proposals made to him by the complainant. The jury by a majority of 8 to 1 found the accused not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

THEFT OF A COPPER POT.

Mahomed Hoosen, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a copper pot from the house of a woman named Bhima, residing in Cursetji Suklaji Street, on the 21st August. The allegation was that the accused was caught red-handed while attempting to walk away with the pot. The accused stated that he entered the complainant's house at her own invitation, and on an altercation having arisen about money, the complainant charged him with the theft of the pot and gave him in charge of the police. The jury found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Bhagu Devji was charged with criminal assault on Gooji, a Hindu girl, aged about fourteen years. Mr. Rustom D. Wadia instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the accused was undefended. The case for the prosecution was that Gooji, who is a married girl, lived with her aunt in Kamatipura. On the evening of the 1st August, she was sent by her aunt to fetch her sister, who was in the service of a European. On arriving near the Parsi statue at Byculla she met the accused who asked her if she would do some kitchen work for him at his master's place and offered her one anna. The girl consented and went with him to a house, where, it was alleged, she was assaulted by the accused. The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A HINDU BOY KIDNAPPED FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

Hussan Ahmed was charged with kidnapping a boy named Lulloo, aged about six years from the guardianship of his father, Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that on the 7th July the accused while passing along a thoroughfare in the native town picked up the boy, who was wearing several articles of jewellery and commenced carrying him away, the suggestion of the prosecution being that he afterwards intended to rob him of the ornaments. A policeman seeing that the accused, a Mahomedan, was carrying a Hindu boy, questioned the former, and not receiving satisfactory replies effected his arrest. Some evidence was called for the prosecution and further enquiry was adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Sunday says :—Like other cities of Guzerat, we experienced an unsual break in the weather and the situation had become so critical that Government were contemplating the opening of more relief works in addition to the 50 works already in existence. The agricultural outlook having become serious, crowds of famine-stricken men were coming in from Cutch and Kathiawar. But a most favourable and happy change for the better occurred over this district during the week and all anxieties about another famine is now at an end. The general outlook is very hopeful and the monsoon conditions are at present excellent.

Rain commenced falling here on the night of the 20th instant and it fell as under :—On 21st instant, 1 inch 46 cents; 22nd 0-26; 23rd 1-17; 24th 0-15 cents; 25th 0-47 cents; 26th 0-41 cents; 27th 3-91 cent; 28th 2 inches 11 cents; 29th 0-80 cents; 30th 0-01 cents; and on 31st 1 inch 71 cents. The total rainfall recorded up to date is 14 inches 46 cents. The recent rain was timely and well distributed throughout the whole district and the jowari and bajri crops are now out of danger. Cultivators are greatly delighted and are busy in weeding and other field-works. The weather is still cloudy and threatening and a break is now desired.

The Police Commission consisting of Mr. F. S. Coppel, I. C. S., as President, Sir Edward Cox, and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal C. S. arrived here on August 25th and left, after examining twenty witnesses, on the 29th for Surat. Among those examined were:—Rev. Mr. King, Mr. Emanuel, I. C. S., K. B. Nanavatti, B.B. Munsukhram Mr Batchelor Judge, I. C. S, Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, Mr. Grey, Mr. Vasagrai Vakil, R. B. Motilall, L. Mr. Sotter, D. B. Ambalal Sakerlal, Mr. N. R. Kothawalle, Mr C. G. Pundit Seth Jashbhoy Dulpatbhoy, R. S. Cheilal, Seth Munsukhbhoy, Seth Chinubhoy, M. The hon. Mr. Lely, I. C. S., Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Treasear. Witnesses from Broach and Kaira will be examined at Surat.

Mr. W. H. White Superintending Engineer N. D. saying that good rain has fallen all over Guzerat has left for Bombay.

Mr. Jivanlal Varajrai, Barrister who is engaged in an appeal case before the Privy Council left here on Wednesday for Bombay en route to England.

Several Talatis of Dasktaluka have sent a petition to the Bombay Government against the order of Mr. D. W. Alcock, I. C. S., who has transferred them to different places.

The managing committee of the forthcoming National Congress have achieved great success in collecting subscription, and preparations are being made on a greater scale than was the case in regard to the Provincial Conference held here in 1894.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Police Superintendent, goes on a month's leave shortly.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOX-HOUNDS.

How is it that some meets are unpopular? Khundwa is probably one of these, for it is invariably a poor field as regards numbers that turn up there though the smallness of numbers is made up for by the quality of real sportsmen who know that from this fixture they are almost sure of a good run. Saturday was no exception, for, after finding and losing a jackal near Sheringham Bridge, a real good run was thoroughly enjoyed. As to the jack that was lost, he was seen by several of the field to leave a jowari field where the hounds were running him, and cross a nullah, after which, according to the hounds, he went nowhere. Possibly he stayed in the thick cactus fence near the nullah, but anyway, in spite of every effort made by hounds and huntsmen, nothing could be made of him, possibly in disgust with the cactus which is constantly spoiling sport. The Master now went right away into quite another valley, and when near the village of Mahomed a Jack slipped away from a bajri field along a nullah with the hounds on his line, running with such drive that every time a nullah was crossed it was expected the Jack would be viewed just ahead. After about a mile it was evident to the huntsman that hounds had overrun the scent, but this mistake they soon put right themselves without any help, and they flung back into a tall bajri field in which the jack hung for a few minutes. He was soon viewed away by the huntsman, who, however, kept his mouth shut for he wanted to give the jack a chance. The latter had got a good start and was well out of sight going up wind when the hounds came out on his line and they at once settled down to kill him in their well-known business-like manner, for they ran him over hills, up valleys, through cattle and past men and dogs, until he reached the village of Yeola where a tempting garden enticed him for a few seconds, but even here he had no intention of stopping for he was out at the other end before the huntsman got round to view him away. Unfortunately being met by some natives he was turned back, and when a beaten jack is at this stage he rarely makes a second effort to break. Consequently, after being well hustled round the garden he was caught and killed, hounds having stuck to him for 37 minutes. A fox was afterwards run almost back to Mahomed village, but here some think joined. The weather was favourable and sportsmen and huntsman alike were keen to continue, but Colonel Sheringham, who was hunting several young country-bred hounds for the first time, as well as some others who had not worked in India before, decided that it was wiser to stop. Consequently hounds were called off and sent home.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Kanaya Babaji, Sakharam Malari, and Luxmon Bhow with committing theft on three separate occasions in the shops and godowns of Karsandas Gordhandas, Ibrahim Ismail, and Haridas Valabhji, and aiding and abetting each other in the offence.

Evidence showed that on the 18th August last all the three accused broke into the godown of Karsondas Gordhandas, in the Hanuman Lane, and stole 80 dozens of red handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 75. The Police took the accused with the property to the complainant yesterday. The complainant identified the property.

Ibrahim Ismail said that he was a munim in the employ of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Company having their place of business in Chakla Street. On the morning of the 27th ultimo as he opened his shop he found the rear window broken open. On making enquiries he found that some woollen articles valued at Rs. 175 were missing. The Police were informed and the accused were brought to him on Sunday with the property which he identified as his own.

Haridas Valabhdas said that he was a dealer in green groceries and had his shop at Vadgadi.

On the morning of the 29th August last when he opened his shop he found that a window on the back portion of his shop had been broken open and its iron bars removed. Sixteen tins of saffron had been emptied and the contents, valued at Rs. 500, had been stolen. He did not inform the police, but the police came to him with the accused and the property. He identified the property.

The property stolen in all the three cases was recovered from one Shanker Mahadoo. He said that he had bought the handkerchiefs for Rs. 15, and the woollens for Rs. 25. As to the saffron he did not purchase it, but the accused had asked him to sell it on commission.

Kanaya Babaji, and Sakharam Malari, the first two accused, pleaded guilty, Luxmon Bhow, the third accused, did not admit the guilt and said that he was ill long since and know nothing of the matter.

The Magistrate framed the charge of housebreaking and theft against all the accused and convicted and sentenced the first and the second accused each to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, and the third to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

Shanker Mahadoo was next charged before Mr. Karsondas Chatildas with receiving stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, who defended the accused, pleaded guilty and asked for mercy on his behalf. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POSITION OF DERA GHAZI KHAN.

SOME changes have taken place in the action of the river Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan, but the position remains virtually the same so far as the apparent security of the town is concerned. Several miles above the critical point of erosion stand the outworks of Dera Ghazi Khan's defences and these are being severely attacked by the river. The nose of one of the groins has been carried quite away and disintegration is still proceeding. All the same the new course which the Indus has in some mysterious way cut out for itself continues to conduct safely away the main volume of the waterflow and the longer this action proceeds the longer it is likely to endure as the new channel is ever deepening. Indeed an anomaly of the position is that whereas a few months ago a big flood was the worst evil that could befall at the present moment a phenomenal rise of the flow level would be welcomed, because it would scour out the new channel more effectively and thus confirm the river in its present harmless course. Engineers are now recognising that the mistake all along was in setting up the defences of Dera Ghazi Khan too near home. The direction which the river is ultimately to take is decided by the conformation of the ground about nine miles up-stream; and a flood which comes down at the rate possibly of half-a-million cubic feet of water per second, cannot be stemmed once its course has been definitely determined. A bullock walking towards a gate may be diverted from its path by one week man walking by its side, but if the man stand waiting at the gate to repel the animal, he may get crushed to death. Had the engineers concentrated their protective works at the point nine miles up-stream, instead of in the immediate neighbourhood of the threatened town, and had they aimed at leading the river away, instead of attempting to force it back, the situation might long ago have been very different. However, the lesson has now been well learnt, and the "Pioneer" understands it is the intention of the engineers next cold weather, after the seasonal flood has subsided, to repair and strengthen the distant outworks with the view to help in confirming the river in its present safe channel.

THE TROUBLES IN SIAM.

NO TROOPS TO BE DESPATCHED TO KELANTAN.

IT would seem says the "Strait Times" of the 21st ult. that the town of Lakon Lampang was not captured by the insurgent Shans after all. According to Bangkok papers of the 11th inst. the place was attacked but the raiders were repulsed by Captain Jensen, of the Provincial Gendarmerie. The Shans are reported to have retired towards Phre, leaving 21 killed in the town of Lakon and 30 outside. There was only one casualty among the defenders very whole hearted one. It is also proved that the telegraph wires were never cut at all, the interruption being simply due to the fact that the operators deserted their posts. But, although the line was open, no news was got through it by the Foreign Representatives and residents in Bangkok, although many of them had telegraphed anxiously for reports. And on the 11th instant the line was "interrupted" again. News had reached Bangkok that Chiengmai and Muang Fern were safe, but it was also stated that all the Europeans had left Lakon Lampang. All sorts of rumours were current in Bangkok, where it was said that Phra Montri, the Siamese Commissioner at Lakon, was not captured by the Shans. His force had captured 15 Shans, when a larger body came up, completely outnumbering him. He succeeded in getting away, however, losing a few men, three elephants and two boxes of ammunition. Phya Narison, the High Commissioner of the Monthon had arrived at Lakhon from Chiengmai, and had driven the Shans well back into the forest of Kam. A force of 600 or 700 Shans attacked Lampon on the 8th inst. but were driven off.

Up to the 11th instant nothing had appeared in the Bangkok official or semi-official papers with reference to any trouble in Eastern Siam, but the "Bangkok Times" was "authorised to deny the reports that the Government is on the point of sending down troops to Kelantan. The Government has no intention of sending troops either to Kelantan, or to any other place in the Malay Peninsula."

THE LATE DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA.

A public meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay was held on Sunday evening in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to adopt measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Accacio da Gama, who for many years was the leader of that community in this city. The hall was crowded. H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, presided, and in opening the proceedings dwelt on the business which had brought them together and called on Mr. Leandro Macarenhas, editor of "O Anglo Lusitano, to move the first resolution expressing the deep regret of the community at the sad loss of its distinguished leader. Mr. Macarenhas delivered a vigorous and eloquent address in which he referred generally to the career of the deceased and the high distinctions he earned in the scientific world. The large audience endorsed all the speaker said by passing the resolution in mournful silence.

Dr. Heredia then moved that the memory of this good man, who had done such signal services to the community be suitably perpetuated in some tangible form. This was seconded by Dr. Accacio Viegas in a speech eulogizing the services and the high literacy attainment of the late Dr. daGama.

On the proposal of Mr. J. F. de Menezes a large and influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for a memorial which will be determined hereafter. A telegram from Poona was read adhering to the resolutions of the meeting. A vote of thanks to the Chairman moved by Dr. L. P. de Rozario brought the proceedings to a close.

POONA 8th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P. M. on Monday, 1st. September 1902; 2nd Entries close at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 2nd September, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.,
Poona, 28th August, 1902.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Monday :—The cyclonic storm in the Bay is crossing the Orissa coast this morning. It is a storm of feeble intensity and up to the present has not given heavy rain. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and Orissa but very little has been received in north-east India. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast. There has been light to moderate rain in the Deccan, Central Provinces and Guzarat. The Punjab has received practically no rain except a heavy local shower of 4 1-2 inches at Ludhiana. Ratnagiri has received 4 1-2 inches, Mangalore 3, Goa, Surat, and Ahmednagar 2 1-2 inches and Cuttack 2 inches. The storm in the Bay will probably cross the North Orissa coast during the day and rain will probably increase in the east Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, Captain R. A. Peters, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, reports having experienced fine weather to Mount Dilli, thence fresh monsoon weather with heavy rain and considerable north-west sea.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

AKOT, AUG. 29.

The weather has continued fine since our report of 26th inst. Under the influence of present favourable weather our crops are growing rigorously and prospects are most promising. Reports from the surrounding villages continue satisfactory.

AMRAOTI, AUG. 31.

Only 10 cents of rain yesterday. The weather continues unchanged.

BARSI, AUG. 31.

Yesterday the weather was very threatening and a heavy downpour was expected but only 8 cents of rain has fallen. A high wind has been blowing, driving away rain. The crop is flourishing favourably. The cotton plants in the district look green and healthy and reports are encouraging.

BASIM, AUGUST 31.

The weather continues favourable for the crops which are growing rapidly. During the day we had light sunshine with passing clouds and at night rain came on. We had light drizzling rain amounting to 5 cents last night.

JALGAUM-JAMODE, AUGUST 30.

We had bright sunshine for the whole of yesterday and the weather had been clear. However it took an unexpected change at the close of the day and brought in a heavy drizzling shower of rain gauging 44 cents. Since this morning up to 12-30 p. m. the weather has been partly cloudy and lightly sunny and hot. Further rain may fall very shortly. Crops are progressing and look healthy and fresh.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG. 31.

Rainfall 3 inches.

NAGPUR, SEPT. 1

Rainfall on 30th August 1·18 inches, on 31st August 1·28 inches. Good rain has fallen in our district. Weather cloudy.

HUBLI, SEPT. 1

Rainfall 40 cents. Weather cloudy. More rain is wanted for growing crops urgently.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 1.

Rainfall of 1·22 inches. Good rain has fallen in our districts.

JUBBULPORE, SEPT. 1.

Rainfall 1·37 inches. Weather cloudy.

HISSAR, SEPT. 1

Good rain has fallen in our district. Present weather is favourable for the crops.

BARSI, SEPT. 1.

Rainfall 1·25 inches. Weather cloudy.

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 1.

Rainfall 1·12 inches. Rains reported in the district. Weather rainy. Crops are flourishing.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Hissar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton healthy. Rain general in Eastern and Northern districts. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Moolan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amrsoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Showery. Continues cloudy.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	37	99	40	95	42	43	43	26
Monday, 1st Sept	1	20	0	80	0	94	1	13
Total	39	19	41	75	43	39	44	39
Total fall to Sept. 1st 1901.	83	65	81	13	84	62	73	12
Total

WHY NOT TRY
THE PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
SUITING
MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED
BY
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

FLANNELS.
In light grey mixtures, plain and striped, at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped, at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges, from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.

CHEVIOT TWEEDS
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.

GREAT COATINGS
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,

Priced Samples of any Goods forwarded on Application.

BABY
GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.
WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.
Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vita Debility, weakness, or incapacity, he is unhappy. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin Bladder, Kidneys. Treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGINN, M. D., 61 Dharamtala, Street Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE
PIANOLA
The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

DELHI CORONATION
DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.
HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3-4.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3-8.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
In case of order for one dozen or more of one kind Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station free.
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

One of the public.—We cannot admit correspondence on purely departmental affairs.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1902.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

CONTRARY to expectation, says Reuter, the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty was not signed on Saturday. It would have been an equal surprise if it had, for the progress of the negociations, which led to the framing of the agreement, was as greatly beset by obstacles as that of the treaty of peace. The necessity for making some change in the financial arrangements of China, which would enable her to pay the indemnity levied by the Powers, led to the appointment of a Commission to revise the Commercial Tariff, Sir James Mackay being selected to act as representative of British interests. He has done so to the best of his ability; but that he has not pleased everybody concerned has for some time been patent. The foreigner who stays at home will perhaps be benefited but not the foreigner whose business requires his residence in China. He will have to assist China in discharging her liabilities. Further than that, the treaty is open to the more serious objection that Great Britain will, as a result of it, indirectly pay off the bulk of the indemnity China owes to the other European powers. For the main provision of the Treaty is that import duties shall be increased four-fold, and in return for this increase the vexatious likin imports shall be abolished. Likin affects few foreigners except the British—Russia, Spain, Italy and Portugal being so little interested in the matter that they were not even represented in the negociations. Sir James Mackay's chief object was to get rid of likin. He considered it a detestable system, one of the greatest curses of China. He expressed his views on the subject very plainly to the Shanghai merchants in the early days of the negociations. "When one considers the delays, the squeezes, and above all the uncertainties to which goods are subjected as they pass into China," said he, "one is inclined to marvel not that the trade of China is so small in proportion to its population as compared with other countries, but that any trade exists at all." In his opinion, if China would but wipe her likin blots from her face, induce European capitalists to open mines and to build railways by offering them reasonable terms, before many years her people would awaken from their sleep of ages, prosperity and plenty would reign where misery and poverty now prevail, and in the track of these would come peace and contentment. With this end in view Sir James has worked, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement, though not yet signed by the British Commissioner, an imperial edict has been issued abolishing all likin stations. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Empress-Dowager agreed to the terms in the middle of July, and in communicating her consent to the reform, significantly added: "The retention for ourselves of freedom of action in all things relating to the finances of the Empire, coupled with the power to stop anything that may tend towards the detriment of the country are measures of the most vital importance. We shall, therefore, make the high officers concerned in the Tariff negociations, responsible if in the future there should occur anything affecting the prosperity of the Empire in regard to the above."

The terms of the Treaty are not now in question, we learn, but that the difficulty is a matter of the interpretation of the edict on the subject of surtax. The procedure in connection with the Likin abolition is thus summarised:—All barriers are to be removed, but China shall retain the unimpaired right to tax salt, native opium, and native produce for internal consumption, but opium collection bureaux and salt offices shall be established in strictly limited numbers, and an official record of them kept. The members of the Imperial Maritime Customs Staff shall be appointed to assist in their general supervision. The existing native custom houses in the interior, about twenty-five in number, shall be retained under similar conditions, with the object of permitting the provincial exchequers to collect the surtax on native goods for export. Increased taxation on goods carried by carts, boats, etc., is forbidden. It is furthermore stipulated that the export tariff may be recast at six months' notice, providing specific duties not exceeding a five per cent. ad valorem with a surtax of two and a half being leviable in lieu of all internal taxation. As set forth in the unofficial translation there seems no ambiguity, but Chinese methods are so peculiar that it is quite possible that the construction a clause bears to the ordinary mind in the draft may be capable of quite another in the document signed, sealed and delivered. In the present instance it appears that the interpretation of the imperial edict differs widely from that of the draft which was approved by the foreign Commissioners and signed by the Chinese. The telegrams also tell us that Mr. Conger, the American ambassador, has been instructed to conclude a treaty with China, similar to the Anglo-Chinese agreement—a task Mr. Conger will not appreciate, if we may attach any importance to statements already published in New York to the effect that the United States did not look with favour on the proposed new system, and advocated the continuance of the "status quo ante" until the question has been further discussed. Had they persisted in their position a delay was inevitable. But the British Government, however, persuaded the United States of the great advantages which will accrue by the change not only to England, but to all countries doing trade with China, and the infinitely more satisfactory position it will give to the Chinese authorities. The decision of the States, therefore, may be taken as the direct result of communications which have passed between London and Washington.

One article of the Treaty, to which strong exception has been taken by Europeans living in China, is XII which expresses a desire that the judicial system of that country shall be reformed so as to bring it into accord with that of western nations; Great Britain agreeing to give every assistance in such reform, and "when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing," she will take into consideration the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality. A reform of the laws of China, observes a Shanghai merchant commenting on the clause, is wanted badly enough, but what is wanted much more is a change in the nature of those who have to administer them. And this seems to be the generally adopted opinion among men who are told they need not be alarmed by the clause, and that it will be ineffective. The British Commissioners must have known that British subjects would never submit to the jurisdiction of the Chinese mandarins, and it might have saved much difficulty hereafter if the clause had not been drafted. As it is, we can well understand its creating false hopes and aspirations in the minds of the Chinese officials who will not fail to do their utmost to demonstrate very shortly that the time stipulated has arrived. Generally speaking the merchants of Hongkong and Shanghai are of opinion that the Chinese "have got the best of the deal all round". We have not yet received any report of the views of the Chinese Association, for when the last mail left Shanghai copies of the draft agreement had only just been put into their hands. That is to say, the general terms of the agreement have been handed in, for the full text has not yet been printed or communicated to the press or any public body, and our Chinese contemporaries confess themselves very much in the dark as to what has actually been done or what is going to be. Reuter tells us the Treaty is to have effect from 31st October next, but the impression in China is that January 1st, 1904, is the date from which it will come into force—that is, provided the other Powers enter upon similar agreements, "their consent, however, not to be dependent on any separate exclusive concessions by China". That there are other terms in the Treaty, besides those affecting Likin, is satisfactory. Facilities are to be provided to secure the possibility of shipowners erecting or leasing wharves, jetties, and other places on the inland waters. Stipulations are also made for the establishment of new treaty ports at Changsha, Ngankin, Wanhsein, and Waichou. The point upon which the Treaty now hangs is declared by Chinese merchants to be the most important of the lot, and the present hitch was anticipated by many of those most intimately concerned.

THE CENSUS IN MADRAS. THE introductory volume of the report on the census in Madras, which has just been issued, shows that the census operations in that Presidency were carried out intelligently and efficiently. The first volume is itself an extremely comprehensive work and covers all the ground in respect of the distribution and movement of the population, the religions of the Presidency, and the education, language and occupation of the people. Madras contains an area of 141,705 square miles; that is to say the Presidency is 20,000 square miles larger than the United Kingdom. The total population according to the figures of the report is 39,199,162. The statistics most easily to be appreciated are those relating to the density of the population per square mile of the Presidency. When the first census was taken thirty years ago, the density per square mile was 227. However, the great famine of 1876 and the consequent heavy decrease, brought about a serious decline in the population, the total figure of the census of 1881 only giving 221 inhabitants per square mile. Following this, however, there was a big increase, and in the figure in 1891 was 253. This has again advanced to 270, a figure which is now larger than that of any part of India except Bengal and the North West Provinces. Indeed, the density of the population of Madras is twice as great as that of Scotland, and about equal to that of Germany. Turning now to the distribution of the people we find that about 11 per cent. of the population live in towns, and of this proportion about half inhabit towns which possess a population of over 20,000, and a third those containing over 10,000 people. As is the case in every part of India, by far the greater proportion of the people profess either Hindu or Animist beliefs. The percentages as exhibited by the Census, are 91 per cent. Animist and Hindus; six per cent, Mussulmans; and 3 per cent, Christians. The figures show that it is the Mussulmans who prefer town and commercial life, and probably owing to the greater activity of missionary bodies in the towns there is a bigger percentage of Christians to be found there. Madras city itself contains 509,846 inhabitants, and during the decade there has been an increase in the population by 12·6 per cent. There has been a very big increase in the birth rate during the ten years with which the census deals. In 1891 it only amounted to 29 per mille per annum! in 1901 the figure had jumped to 50. This was owing to the fact that the decade may be described as having been fairly healthy and prosperous, and the effect of these conditions was also seen in the death rate which averaged 36 per mille per annum. The loss of population by emigration was 450,000 persons, and the Straits Settlements and Burma were principally emigrated to. A curious feature of the enquiries in regard to emigration was the fact that not a single person was shown to have emigrated to Ceylon. One feature of the year was the remarkable increase among Christians. From a following of 879,437 in 1891, the Christian religion boasted at the time of the present census of 1,038,854 adherents, the increase thus amounting in the ten years to 18 per cent. The figures relating to education are very significant and at the same time not very encouraging. Only 63 in every 1,000 of the population can read and write—119 males and 9 females. The Hindus appear to be the most illiterate sect in Madras, the figures in respect of Hindus, Mussulmans and Christians respectively being 116, 141, and 198. The more important Aryan languages of the Presidency are Oriya, Hindustani, Marathi, Gujurati, and the gipsy language Lambadi. Except Oriya all of these languages are spoken by invaders or immigrants to the country, and none of them have been able to oust the old Dravidian languages of the country from amongst the aborigines. A good deal of interesting matter is to be found in the report, and the statistics are accompanied by numerous diagrams and maps showing at a glance the significance of the figures.

OVERLAND TRADE WITH PERSIA. As was the case in nearly all departments of Indian commerce during last year, there was a very satisfactory increase in the value of the trans-frontier land trade of Sind and British Baluchistan. The total value of the imports which were mainly drawn from Kandahar, Herat, the Kalat and the Las Bayla territories, amounted to Rs. 58,02,094, and the exports were valued at Rs. 44,45,870. The aggregate value of the trade compared with the figures for the previous year, increased by over 15 lakhs of rupees or over 18 per cent. The large increase in the exports bears striking testimony to the success of the efforts made by Government to foster trade with Eastern Persia by the Nushki route. The favourable results obtained from this enterprise at such an early date after its initiation certainly point to the fact that before many years have passed, there will be an extensive development of trade in the markets with which the route connects the traders of Baluchistan and Sind. Government are doing everything in their power to favour enterprise by this route. They have recently assented to the grant of a refund of seven-eighths of the duty levied on goods landed at Karachi for transmission to Persia without breaking bulk, via the Nushki-Seistan route. The N.-W. Railway is also offering special advantages in respect of freight-paid goods booked to Quetta for export to Persia in the route. A very big increase has occurred by the trade in horses, ponies, and mules, imported into British territory, but on the other hand agricultural stock shows a falling off. This is of course due to there being a sufficiency of local stock in the territories concerned. Other articles which are more or less extensively imported are assafœtida, wheat and other spring crops, gums and resins, hides and skins, gunny bags, and ghi. The more notable exports are wearing apparel, twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, indigo and other dying materials, wheat and other crops, manufactured leathers, oils, silk manufactures, and tea. It is satisfactory to note that recently there have been large increases in the exportation of Indian tea. This is due to the exploitation of new markets by Indian traders in Eastern Persia, and it proves that planters are fully alive to the necessity for extending their trade in every direction.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K. C. M. G, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, who had proceeded to Deolali, on inspection duty, returned to Bombay yesterday. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 9th August 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 55,686 maunds and Rs. 39,239 in the earnings.

MR. HEWETT takes over his new duties as Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the 15th September. Mr. Fraser goes on short leave before taking up his duties as President of the Police Commission.

THE one year's extension of his tenure of the Civil Surgeoncy of Simla which has been granted to Major W. Ronaldson Clark is more ithan a personal concession. The Government of India have decided permanently to extend the tenure of the Civil Surgeons from three to four years.

WE learn that a challenge has been received by the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Cricket Club from the Honorary Secretary of the Oxford University Authentics Cricket Club who are sending a team to India in the forthcoming cold weather. The latter has asked if the M. C. C. will play two matches against the England XI during the first week or 10 days in December.

ONE of the sepoys in the Detachment of the 5th Madras Infantry stationed at Ootacamund sent an unsigned telegram to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment at Secunderabad the other day, requesting that a further Detachment should be sent up. Arrangements were made to send more men up, but the hoax was discovered in time. The sender of the bogus telegram has been identified and will be dealt with by the Military authorities.

THE latest Chamberlain story is distinctly good. It comes from a correspondent who writes: "The late Mr. Chatfeild Clarke told me that when the Right Hon. Joe was a boy of about 14 years, the then Headmaster of University College School dined with Mr. Chamberlain, sen., at Highbury Place, and told him he wished he would remove Joe from school, to which Chamberlain, sen., replied that he thought Joe was such a good boy. 'Oh, yes,' replied the Headmaster, 'he's good enough, but if he stops at school any longer he will want to teach me.'"

THE Viceroy's elephant "howdah" which was used in the Delhi Darbar of 1877, manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta, was a magnificent object. It was adorned with gold, silver, and purple velvet, and displayed the insignia of Royalty. In front stood the figures of Britannia and Minerva, each holding a spear, the former also bearing a cornucopia, the latter with an owl on her helmet. The four feet of the "howdah" in carved silver were formed to represent four animals,—the British Lion and Bengal Tiger, couchant, the Unicorn, and the Dragon. The Imperial Crown, in purple velvet and gold, was placed between Minerva and Britannia, below it was the gold Star of India with St. George and the Dragon. The Royal Arms in gold on a silver ground shone on the panels, and the Rose Shamrock and Thistle were among the other decorations.

HERBERT EVAN CHARLES BAYLEY NEPEAN, described in the receiving order, dated the 16th July last, as a Major in his Majesty's Army lately stationed at Jubbulpore, India, stated at a first meeting of his creditors held before the Official Receiver, King's Bench Division, London, on the 6th ultimo that he joined the Army in 1885 as a Lieutenant in the West Kent Regiment, and in 1896 attained the rank of Captain in the Indian Staff Corps. Three years later he became Second in Command of the 5th Madras Infantry. Since 1895, and until he left India on furlough 18 months ago, one-half of his pay has been almost continuously attached by Indian money lenders, and he attributes his failure to his expenses having been in excess of his income whilst he was a subaltern, and so the exorbitant interest charged on loans made to him by native money lenders. The debtor has not filed a statement of affairs, but estimates the amount borrowed by him at £1,930 15s. 6d. and the amount claimed at £3,920. The meeting was adjourned to enable the debtor to place an offer before his creditors.

THE BUILDERS OF MODERN JAPAN.

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF SOME OF JAPAN'S LEADING STATESMEN.

[BY STAFFORD RANSOME.]

No foreign warship at the great Naval Review on Saturday will attract more attention than the Japanese battleship Takasago. It is a splendid type of the naval strength of modern Japan.

The time is opportune for giving a few data concerning the men who have actually made the Japan of to-day. It is no easy matter to single out for notice the leaders when there are so many who have done so much. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that there are living and working side by side in that country two sets of men, and these cannot be classed together. There are those of the old school, to whose energy is due the first and most difficult of the steps towards modern enlightenment, and the younger generation of politicians, who were children when feudalism was abolished, and have had the advantages of a foreign education since that time.

In this article, writes Mr. Stafford Ransome in the "Daily Express", I will confine myself to the men of the old school, and to only such of them as are actually leaders of Japan to-day.

There are many parties and groups in modern Japanese politics. Roughly speaking, and to simplify this article, we can class them under three heads. There are the so-called "Liberals," who would have been more properly styled "Constitutionalists," with the Marquis Ito as their figurehead, and the astute though unobstrusive Count Inouye as their brain centre.

There are the "Progressives," under Count Okuma, whose views are a shade more advanced, and whose internal, or home, policy is stronger than that of the Ito party.

Between these two is the Military party, actually in power now. The present Premier is Viscount Katsura, but the real head of the party is the Marquis Yamagata.

Finally there is the Marquis Saigo, who has a certain following, but whose influence in politics just now is of the negative order.

FIVE LEADERS.

These five personalities, Ito, Inouye, Okuma, Yamagata, and Saigo, each of them well on in years, are all of the old school of politicians and between them, when we omit others who have died or retired, may be said to be the builders of modern Japan.

They have had the unique experience of having been grown up men when Japan was under the dark rule of feudalism, of bringing about and witnessing all the changes that have taken place between that state and the present, and of actually finding themselves now rulers of a modern civilised Power with a navy run on British lines, and army which has taken its example from Germany, legislature which is based on the Code Napoleon, and a Constitution which is as modern as any in the world. A politician to have lived through the corresponding changes in England would be at the present day some 600 years old.

Among the five I have named, the Marquis Ito stands out more effectively than the others; this is partly because he has figured in the eyes of the world at large as the man who is essentially the foreign politician of the country, and the one whom we have seen and known over here.

Count Inouye, though to all intents and purposes of the Ito party, and who, as a matter of fact, is responsible for much of the initiative and carrying through of the striking measures which have been passed under the Ito regime, has enormous influence with all parties. While Ito may be said to be the figure head in Japanese politics, Inouye is undoubtedly the wire-puller.

He has a quick, alert face, and possesses a strong sense of humour. He never plays to the gallery, and cares little for public appreciation. He has a more profound knowledge of economics than any other Japanese statesman, absolute confidence in himself, and a correspondingly humble opinion of others. He is quick-tempered, and impatient with those who would advise him. He is persistent and untiring, and has a way of carrying his point in spite of opposition.

POLITICS AND FLOWERS.

Count Okuma is getting old, and like many a fashionable actor, has been threatening to resign for some years past. To me he was the most interesting personality in Japanese politics.

I am told that he can speak English well, and I am aware that my knowledge of Japanese is very inferior. In any case, on the numerous occasions when I have conversed with him there has always been an interpreter. He is tall for a Japanese, with a heavy face, a high forehead, and a determined mouth, drawn down at the corner. He lost his leg by the bursting of a bomb outside the Foreign Office in Tokyo. The missile was thrown by a fanatic in 1889, at the time of the reactionary troubles.

In his leisure moments he cultivates chrysanthemums, and he assured me that he prefers them to politics. However this may be, the work he has done for his country has been as important as that of any living man. It was to his persistent efforts that the Japanese owe the establishment of a popular Diet. There are those who say that the policies of Ito and Okuma of the present day are divided only by the personal antagonism of these two great men, and that in practice their interests are identical. Certain it is that the followers of both are peculiarly intermixed. To the credit of both be it said that they have never let this antagonism interfere with their patriotism. Okuma is unbending, outspoken, and levelheaded, and is one of the best orators in Japan.

PUPIL POLITICIANS.

His thoroughness is such that he started a school for the education of boys of good family, the object of which was to bring them up in his own particular political creed.

The result has been successful, as far as the crop of politicians is concerned, though to its founder it may have proved but a mixed blessing. At least half of the boys thus brought up have thrown in their lot with Okuma's political opponents.

The Marquis Yamagata, who is now in powers, as one of the chief men in the army, looks on politics from a military point of view.

He is full of vigour and determination, but not particularly broad-minded. He is slow and old-fashioned, and not much in favour with the new school of politicians. While his party is less powerful than those of Ito and Okuma, he is just now at all events able to maintain his position by playing the one off against the other.

The Marquis Saigo's glory is mainly in the past. He is the younger brother of the late famous Saigo, who led the reactionary Satsuma rebellion in 1877. The present Saigo was actively loyal all through that rebellion. Later on he founded a political group known as the National party, a clique which has wavered in its policy, but has perhaps favoured Okuma rather than Ito.

Year by year, the new school of politicians is gaining power, and must inevitably oust the older generation. Let us hope that when the time comes these younger men will know how to do as much for their country as their predecessors.

A SHORT time ago a young naval officer serving in the West Indies was stricken with illness and ordered home, says the "Pall Mall." Wishing to apprise his parents of the fact, he telegraphed them briefly:—"Invalided. Remittent fever," appending his own name to the message. When the telegram was delivered in London it ran: "Invalided, remit a fiver."

IN the matter of Municipal telephones, Glasgow took the pioneer place, and it is interesting to learn that the first nine months' experience of their working has been attended with much success. The total revenue for the nine months amounted to £23,171, the working expenses were £9,809, the interest on loans and sinking fund £5,486, and after placing £12,417 to suspense account there is a surplus of £398 to be carried forward. The instruments number 5,479 (11061 miles of cable wires having been laid), and 1,700 orders await completion. The number of local messages at present is at the rate of 10,000,000 per annum.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANGLO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

ANOTHER HITCH.

THE SURTAX QUESTION.

SIR JAMES MACKAY STAYS ON.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Contrary to expectation the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty was not signed on Saturday. Sir James Mackay refused to sign the Treaty owing to indefiniteness of the Imperial Edict on the question of surtax.

The terms of the treaty are not questioned. The matter is one of interpretation of the decree.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Sir James Mackay has cancelled his passage home which he had already booked.

VICTOR EMMANUEL IN GERMANY.

VISIT TO FRANKFORT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

King Emmanuel broke his journey at Frankfort yesterday evening. He inspected a Regiment of which he is honorary chief, and dined with the Officers.

THE KING'S TOUR.

A DEER DRIVE.

The King participated in a deer drive in Mamroe Forest on Saturday. Owing to a change in the wind nothing was shot.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MILITARISM.

HIS RELIANCE ON PATRIOTISM.

STRONG NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

"PLEASANT BUT PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE."

The "Morning Post" expresses consternation and indignation at Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham. The article says that if Mr. Chamberlain's maxim is accepted it means the doom of the Empire.

The "Times" assumes that Mr. Chamberlain meant that it is impossible to keep 250,000 men ready for war, but fears that the speech will be misconstrued as arguing that it is safe to trust to the patriotism of the people to make good War Office deficiencies, however glaring. The article says that this is a pleasant but very pernicious doctrine.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KAFFIR HUT TAX ABOLISHED.

POLL TAX SUBSTITUTED.

DEVICE TO SOLVE THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Lord Milner has issued a proclamation replacing the Kaffir Hut Tax of one pound per annum by a Poll Tax on male adults of two pounds per annum. The tax becomes payable in January and is expected to largely contribute towards the solution of the labour problem.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Nicholetts has died on board the "Oriental."

THE STRIKE IN FLORENCE.

The Tramwaymen, in Florence, have joined the strike.

Strong reinforcements of troops have arrived.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday.

THE 25TH FIELD BATTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 1.

The 25th Field Battery left here by route march for Bellary and will spend ten days at the first stage of their journey by way of plague precaution.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda paid visits to the University House, the Central Museum, and the Victoria Students Hostel on Saturday afternoon and yesterday forenoon, and was entertained by the members of the Cosmopolitan Club, the leading Native club of the city, yesterday evening. His Highness leaves to-night for Tanjore.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport "Ionian" arrives at Madras on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at daylight.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 1.

The "Ionian", from Durban, with 6th Dragoon Guards, Essex Regiment, and G. Battery, Royal Artillery, left Colombo to-day, and the troops are expected here on Wednesday.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE CONFERENCE.

A Railway Locomotive Conference began at Bangalore to-day, six delegates from the leading Indian railways attending.

POLO AT POONA.

GROUNDS UNPLAYABLE.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The Kirkee and Poona polo grounds are unplayable. The first game of the Poona Junior Polo tournament has been postponed till to-morrow.

THE Behar correspondent of the "Englishman" reports that the indigo second cuttings crop has been ruined by floods, the season being the worst on record.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBES.

INDIAN DRESSES WORN.

HER MAJESTY'S GRATIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Lady Curzon has received a letter from her Majesty the Queen in which her Majesty expresses her desire that it should be made known in India that her Majesty wore one of the Indian dresses which were made for her under Lady Curzon's instructions, at the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey.

Her Majesty adds: "The Indian Coronation robes which you have so kindly designed and carried out for me are perfect and make a most brilliant effect. I am so proud of wearing an Indian dress on this great occasion and hope you will make this known in India."

THE MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORT.

RETURN OF THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The transport Hardinge with the Indian Coronation Contingent is due at Bombay on the 10th instant.

The transport Landaura has been discharged.

The transport Pentakota has sailed for China.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

CONTINENTAL PRESS VIEW.

CALCUTTA SEPTEMBER 1.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, cabling on the 30th August, says:—President Roosevelt's references to the Monroe doctrine, in his great speech at Augusta, are being largely discussed on the Continent.

The German Press takes the view that the American President has given England notice to quit her possessions in America.

German Journalists consider that the speech is equivalent to a declaration of war.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CASE.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, August 30th, says:—An International case comes before the Hague Tribunal on Monday, when the difficulty which has arisen between the United States and Mexico regarding the funds of the Catholic Church in California will be submitted for arbitration.

THE JOHN GUNN COMPANY.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, cabling under yesterday's date, says:—I have just seen John Gunn and his uncle George Edwards, and have had a chat with them regarding their theatrical designs on Calcutta this season. John Gunn finds it impossible to return to India this year but it is practically settled that he will take out a strong Company in 1903.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswode, vacates Command of the 2nd Yorkshire at the end of the current month, his tenure having expired. Lt. Hore 1st West Yorkshires joins the Staff Corps Bombay.

A small grant has been sactioned for building sta bles at the Mounted Infantry Schools at Sialkot, at Umballa, Bangalore, Poona, and Fatehgarh.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 30,—Phillpots, Cap, Bo, R. F. A. from leave from England.

Cotton, Lt. Bo. 6th Lancers, on furlo from Poona.

Gregory, Lt. Bo. R. F. A., from leave from England.

Scott, Lt. Col, Punj. Gordon Highlanders, from leave from England.

Booth, Capt, Punj. Gordon Highlanders, from leave from England.

Moir, Lt, Punj. 10th B. L., from furlo from England.

Lester, Lt. Beng. 1st Lancers, from leave from England.

Willoughby, Major, Beng, D. A. A. G., from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 30.—Palmer, Capt, Beng R. G. A. on duty to Naini Tal.

Battye, Capt, Beng. VI Cavalry, on furlo to England.

Lexter, Lt, Beng. 1st Lancers, off leave to Lucknow.

Willoughby, Major, Beng, D. A. A. G., from leave to Naini Tal.

Nicolay, Lt, Bang 2nd Goorkhes, on leave to England.

Staunton, Major, Punj. Gordon Highlanders, on leave to England.

Kentish, Lt. Col, Punj, Dorset Regt, on retirement to England.

Felstead, Lt, Bo. 2nd Suffolk Regt, on M. C. to England.

Holmes, Capt, Bo. M. Bhil Corps, on furlo to England.

Cotton, Lt. Bo. 6th Lancers, on furlo to England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher for Londra and Benguela (West Africa) cannot be accepted until further notice.

Line Srigon-Bangkok working badly.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st September 1902.

IT is feared that owing to injuries received on the football field in a recent match, Mr. Norman Pritchard will not again be able to take the field. This fine athalete retired from the running track only last year, and since then has been devoting much attention to football, not only on the field, where his turn of speed rendered him formidable in the front line, but also as Joint Secretary of the Calcutta Football Association, in which capacity he has been very industrious, and has most successfully engineered two Charity Matches and half a dozen football competitions. It is to be hoped that the accounts of the injuries sustained has been exaggerated, and that the injured knee will yet mend, but, says a Calcutta correspondent, I hear privately I am afraid that the leg will always be unreliable, and that we shall not again see Pritchard from taking any very active part in any of our local sports.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

INFANT MORTALITY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Council Chamber of the Municipal buildings yesterday afternoon, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya Presided.

THE PAGADY SYSTEM.

The debate on the question of the "Pagady" system in the Municipal Markets was continued.

Dr. Sukhia whose resolution was to the effect that the matter should be referred to a committee for consideration and investigation replied on the debate.

Subsequently a vote was taken on Mr. Khote's amendment, which was to the effect that the matter should be recorded, and the amendment was carried.

It was afterwards put as the substantive resolution and again agreed to.

RIVAL PETROLEUM LAMPS.

A letter from the Commissioner with reference to proposed experiments with the Kitson Petroleum Lamp and Washington Light came before the Corporation. The Commissioner suggested that four Washington Lights should be obtained from Mr. Mahler, the agent of the Washington Light Co. in Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 2,596 including all accessories. These lamps he proposed to place at the Queen's statue, where at present there are 20 incandescent gas lamps, each calculated to give a light of 25 candle-power. The Washington lamp is calculated to give a light of 500 nominal power, and Mr. Mahler promises to maintain and extinguish the lights at a cost of Rs. 12-8-0 per lamp per month. It is also suggested that four Kitson lamps should be obtained from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, who are the Bombay Agents. The price of the lamps will be Rs. 1550, and the agents promise to keep them in order for 12 months at Rs. 24 per lamp per month. This charge is double that of the Washington Light but the candle power is also double. The lamps are proposed to be placed at the Floral Fountain. The initial cost of both kinds of lamps is estimated at Rs. 4,450, and the lighting charges are to be debited to the gas lighting grant.

Mr. E. R. Khote moved that the experiments be sanctioned.

Mr. S. D. Khote, however, proposed an amendment to postpone the consideration of the question, in order to give the Commissioner an opportunity of inquiring as to whether the parties concerned would be willing to carry out the experiments at their own expense. He said that when an individual wishes to introduce a patent the rule was for him to do so at his own expense.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved a further amendment simply to record the letter.

Mr. E. Khote subsequently withdrew his proposion in favour of Mr. S. A. Khote's amendment.

Mr. Vithaldas' resolution was, however, carried.

OFFICIATING DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICER.

With reference to the Corporation resolution dated the 10th July, the Commissioner reported that Dr. Winter, whom he had appointed to officiate for Dr. Sorab Dowajee Hormusjee, during the latter's absence on leave, was M. R. C. S., England, and L. R. C. P., London; and was one of the earlier men deputed for plague duty in this country by the Secretary of State for India. After a course of plague duty in various parts of the presidency, his services were placed by Government at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, from 6th March 1901, and from that date until Dr. Sorab's departure he was on plague duty in the north of the island and became fully acquainted with Dr. Sorab's divisional charge. Dr. Sorab applied for leave just at the time when the Health Department were undertaking the plague work previously performed by the District and Sectional Medical Officers and he (Commissioner) would not have permitted him to go if it had been necessary to replace him by any of the Officers under him, none of whom had then time to become familiar with the new duties required of them. He only consented to Dr. Sorab's absence when he found he could replace him without any expense to the Municipality by an experienced and reliable Officer.

The matter was recorded.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding with reference to their resolution dated the 16th December last, copy of the Executive Health Officer's report as to the causes of the high infant mortality in the city and the measures and remedies for reducing the same. The report has already been published.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved, (1.) "That the report be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's hope that no efforts will be spared by the Commissioner and the Health Officer to devise means and measures, so far as their legal powers permit, for giving better chances of life to the infant population of the city; (2) That a copy of the report be forwarded for information to the committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated 13th June 1901 to make suggestions for the prevention of adulteration of drugs, food and drink; (3) That a copy of the report be also forwarded to Government, and their attention be invited to the Health Officer's suggestions for the provision of a nursery room in every factory which employs adult female labour, and they be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that it is highly desirable to give effect to this suggestion by legislation." He said the Health Officer had submitted his report after a very exhaustive inquiry, and he thought, in the interest of the infant population of the City, they should adopt every measure to reduce the high mortality among them.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote strongly objected to the third para. of the proposition moved by Mr. Jafferbhoy. Whatever might be the causes of infant mortality in the City, it was not desirable to go to legislation, which was a double edged-sword, and might or might not be beneficial to those for whom it was intended. The best thing would be to consult the Mill Owners' Association on the subject and take steps in accordance with the opinion of that body. He moved an amendment to the effect that the first two paras of the proposition be adopted.

Mr. E. R. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Baptista did not believe the Health Officer in the figures put down by him with regard to the poor and better class people of the City. He could not believe that eighty per cent. of the population was better class people, as it was known that the mill population of the city nearly numbered five hundred thousands.

Mr. E. H. Aitken said he was more in favour of the third clause of the proposition. It was no use to waste time on the figures. He had no doubt that women generally went to work leaving their children at home, and that was a serious cause of the infant mortality. The suggestion made in the third clause of the proposition for legislation was a very humane one. The proposal was that wherever a large number of females were employed, some provision should be made which might enable them to attend to their children from time to time during working hours. He did not think the suggestion involved any interference which could be resented by any body.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee said they ought to thank Dr. Turner for treating the question so exhaustively. The suggestion made by him for legislation was, he thought, a very wise one, besides, they had to remember that Government would not undertake any legislation without carefully considering all the points, and they should not entertain any fear on that score.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that before going to Government for legislation on the lines of the proposition moved by Mr. Jafferbhoy, it would be right if they considered it calmly. They should ascertain the number of females employed at the different factories and mills before going to Government for legislation. He proposed another amendment to the effect that the report be recorded.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder seconded the amendment. He thought it would be much better to consult the Mill Owners' Association and see if they could devise any means of remedying the evil complained of. If after consulting that body it was found necessary to resort to legislation they could then go to Government with some definite suggestions.

Mr. D. E. Wacha considered the question before them was more of a social than legislative character. It might happen that social evils might lead them to legislation by and by, but they must consider whether the present evil was of such a character as to warrant them to go to Government for legislation. They had also to consider whether any reform in the direction suggested was possible in Bombay. Unlike females in England and other countries of Europe, the mass of the female population in India had no education and were entirely ignorant of the mere rudiments of sanitation. Again, the females employed in the local mills formed but a small portion of the labourers in the City. He was not against any benevolent legislation to ameliorate the condition of the working women, but he thought they should move slowly and cautiously in the matter. In England workmen lived near their factories, but that was not the case here. There was, however, a project under the consideration of the Improvement Trust to give every facility to the mill owners to build chawls near their mills. He thought when the project was put into execution and the mills had there chawls within their precincts, the female labourers would have the facility offered them of attending to their children during working hours. Mr. Wacha then dealt with the rate of infant mortality in the different parts of the city and in the different communities, and remarked that the different rates of mortality as regard the various parts of the city and in reference to the various communities should be explained by the Health Officer or the Divisional Health Officers.

Dr. N. N. Katrak thought it would not be right to shelve such an important report. He moved another amendment to the effect that the report be referred to a committee.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Khote and Mr. Petit withdrew their amendments in favour of Dr. Katrak's amendment, which was adopted by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NATIVE RAID AT DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Portuguese troops have dispersed the native raiders who have been giving trouble in the hinterland of Delagoa Bay.

Three hundred natives were either killed or captured.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, has given £30,000 to the public library at Marylebone, a Parliamentary borough of London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PURCHASE.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has, it is announced, purchased for £7,000 the estate of Derhangham, which adjoins Sandringham.

THE MORGAN TRUST.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in pursuance of the Ocean Trust schemes, is seeking to obtain a controlling interest in the Western France Railway.

KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

The London "Daily Mail" is responsible for the statement that Lord Kitchener will open the Khartoum College in November next.

THE BOER GENERALS.

THE VISIT TO THE KING.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet will not, as first arranged, visit the King on the steamer Nigeria after the Naval Review. They will, instead, proceed to Cowes in a gunboat immediately on their arrival at Southampton. The Boer Generals will be accompanied by Lord Kitchener.

The steamer Saxon, with the Boer Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey aboard, reached Southampton-tonat 10 a.m. on August 16. They were met on board by Miss Hobhouse, Mr. Fischer, and Dr. Clark, and a tremendous concourse of people cheered them lustily on landing.

The Generals at first accepted an invitation to be present at the Naval Review, but, after consultation with Mr. Fischer, they refused.

They visited the steamer Nigeria, when Lord Kitchener introduced them to Lord Roberts and Mr Chamberlain. The latter had long conversation with each of the Generals, and several minutes' chat with General Botha's ten-year-old son.

The Generals later entrained for London, where they were received with wild enthusiasm at the Waterloo railway station.

They will proceed to Cowes on a visit to the King.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to make the preliminary inquiry in the Bombay Presidency in reference to the Police Commission, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Surat. The Committee which consisted of Mr. E. L. Coppel, C.I.E., District Magistrate, Poona, (President), Sir Edmund Cox, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge, Khandesh, (members), assembled yesterday afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and commenced their inquiry in "camera." During the afternoon witnesses, including the Hon. Mr. Gordhan Kandas Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, were examined. The Committee will continue to collect evidence and information in Bombay till the end of this week, to be placed before the Commission, and will then proceed to Dharwar.

THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.

GOLD mining in the Deccan is drawing a good deal of attention. The Ratchore Doab Gold Field lease was granted by the Nizam's Government to the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited, on 10th December 1894. Before the lease was granted this Company spent a considerable sum of money in prospecting and opening up the various old workings on the gold fields. As soon as the lease was granted the Company lost no time in forming a subsidiary company, called the Wondalli Deccan Gold Mines, Limited, to work a portion of the gold while at the same time continued operations on several portions of the leased area in an energetic and thorough manner. The reefs where opened up, though all auriferous, were unfortunately not found to contain gold in payable quantities, with the exception of the reef on the Hutti block. Last year a company was formed called the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Limited, to work this reef and it is now being vigorously developed by that Company. The Wondalli Company, after five years' work with the most modern machinery and appliances, have been unable to find a lode of sufficient average value to enable the enterprise to be profitably worked and have in consequence been compelled to limit their operations to the further exploration of their property in depth. As prescribed in Clause 20 of the Ratchore Doab Gold Field lease the Hyderabad Deccan Company had to block out its gold fields into sections of 25 square miles, and to pay dead rent on each section in which no active mining operations were being carried on. The original date for the completion of the blocking out and the commencement of paying dead rent was 10th December, 1899, which date was extended by His Highness the Nizam's Government to the 31st December, 1901. The Hyderabad Deccan Company by a deed poll block out sections of about 25 square miles each, the result being the giving up of the remainder of the original area to the Nizam's Government.

The Chairman, now on behalf of the Board of Directors in London, has addressed the Nizam's Minister, asking for the permission of His Highness' Government for all work to cease at Wondalli until such time as the further development of work at Hutti may prove the existence or otherwise of a paying reef. The reason for making this request is, it is said, that the Wondalli Company's resources being limited, and the outlook at that mine not being sufficiently encouraging to procure additional capital for the purpose of exploring it, it is believed that the best chance of favourable results will be obtained by the Wondalli Company after the Hutti Mine has been proved. Owing to the proximity of the two mines the experience gained in opening up the one will be of great value in further exploring the other, and the eventual success of the Hutti would, the company is informed, greatly assist in raising the necessary capital to further test the Wondalli Mine. The necessity for making this request arises from the fact that the Wondalli block is leased to a separate Company. Were it and the Hutti blocks worked by the Deccan Company, there would be no necessity for the permission, as the work on the Hutti block would satisfy the terms of the lease. It is on these grounds that the request is made that the work now being carried on at Wondalli, and which is producing so beneficial a result, may temporarily cease without any detriment to the continuance of the Wondalli Company's lease. A Madras firm has asked permission to erect a petroleum tank in Warangal in the Nizam's Dominions.

TRAIN-WRECKING IN CEYLON.

ABOUT a fortnight ago says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 23rd ult; an attempt was made to wreck the night mail train at Kelaniya, about two hundred yards on the Colombo side of the station An old sleeper had been put into position across the line, but the obstacle not having been fastened down in any way, the cow-catcher knocked it off, and no damage was done to the engine. Last night, however, a more determined attempt was made at the same place the would-be wreckers going about their work in a more systematic manner. As on the previous occasion a sleeper was placed across the line and was fastened down with a large heavy crow-bar. In this case also the cow-catcher struck the obstacle with, as may be expected, more serious results. The cow-catcher was smashed but luckily the wheels of the engine cut through the sleeper. It was fortunate that the wheels did not jump the line, for had that happened, the consequences to the train and its human freight might have been appalling.

The motive for these dastardly outrages it is difficult to find out. It is thought that they have not been intended for purposes of theft or plunder, but to be the work of one or two individuals keen on paying off a grudge against the Railway authorities —a curious way to set about doing it, any way.

Inquiries are being diligently made to trace out the culprits, but it is very doubtful whether through the village headmen they will be brought, to book. Nothing will tempt a villager to betray a fellow villager but the offer of a large money reward, and it is expected that the Railway authorities will set about their investigation in this way. The miscreants must be caught, and caught at once. The original attempt at such a dastardly offence as train-wrecking was bad enough, but its recurrence in such a short time and the possibility of a third and more successful attempt being made is a distinct menace to the public safety.

THE FAR EAST.

BOXERISM IN SZECHUAN.

THE EXECUTION OF LEADERS.

THE following news from recent sources comes from Chungking Szechuen province:—Under instructions from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Chengtu, the Customs Taotai of Chungking, has sent a circular dispatch to the Consuls of the various Powers located in the latter-named city notifying them that, owing to the disturbed state of the country caused by the prevalence of Boxers and their partisans, especially in the region between Chungking and Chengtu, the provincial capital, foreign merchants, business men and missionaries are requested to abstain, for the present, from travelling between the two cities until further notice. It having been discovered that the Police Magistrate (Hsunchien) of the market town of Tech'ang, under the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate (Chih-hsien) of Hsieh'anghsien Ningyuanfu prefecture, had been guilty of favouring the Boxers and was a rabid hater of missionaries and converts, against whom there appeared reason to believe that he was secretly plotting, the Prefect of Ningyuanfu obtained the man's removal from his post. The dismissed official did not, however, leave the place but continued to keep company with suspicious characters and well-known desperadoes of the vicinity. In consequence of this, fearing that there was mischief in the air, the Ningyuanfu prefect boldly seized the bull by the horns and suddenly arrested the ex-official under cover of the night, when least expected and therefore unprepared, and escorted him in person to Chengtu for trial, the result of which is being anxiously awaited. Of six boxers leaders who were recently executed at Chinyenhsien, in Tzechou sub-prefecture, where the first Boxer disturbance in the province occurred about four months ago, one was a military graduate of the second degree (chujen) and two of the first or licentiate degree (hsiuts'ai), all belonging to leading families of the vicinity. The result of this has been that a numerously signed petition has been presented to the Viceroy (Kuei Chun) accusing the magistrate who condemned and executed the men of having wantonly taken the lives of innocent men. "The magistrate," said the accusers, "has a son who being a gambler lost a large sum to these men. Not being able to pay, a charge was trumped up that they were Boxer partisans with the result that they were made to suffer." Another instance of

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S PARTISANSHIP

For her Boxer followers may be seen from the following dispatch received recently from Chengtu:—Young Ch'uan, the Manchu ex-Provincial Treasurer of Chekiang, who it will be remembered was dismissed from office and exiled to Szechuan for alleged anti-foreign proclivities, resulting in the bringing about of the Chuchou massacre in 1900, having arrived at Chengtu, his place of exile, has failed to become acclimatised, with the result that he has been constantly ill and is now seriously sick. Possessing influential friends at Court a strong effort was made to get the Empress Dowager to allow Yung Ch'uan to return to the Reservation of his "Banner Corps (Peking) for the purpose of recuperating his health." This story is that the Empress Dowager had actually grasped her "Vermilion pencil" to write an Imperial Rescript granting the prayer, when she was told by one of her more enlightened Councillors present that she had no power to do so unless she was willing to run against the foreign powers again. A torrent of abuse scarcely complimentary to foreigners which would have made the hair of her foreign lady guests stand on end had they happended to hear her bewitching Majesty's vituperatives ensued; but her usual shrewdness convinced her of her utter powerlessness "to kick against the pricks" and so she did the next best thing available under the circumstance; she sent a sympathetic special Rescript to Young Chuan, who is also a Manchu, telling the former to "keep up heart" and "quietly and patiently nurse himself back to health"—and bide his time, as may be inferred from the context of this partial document. As a solace to his pocket the Empress-Dowager commands Tls. 1,000 be paid Young Chuan, out of the provincial treasury of Szechuan and as an aid to regain strength she sent by courier a packet of "Ginseng," that had been procured from Kirin and destined only for the Emperor's own special use.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

According to the "Universal Gazette," the rebels in Kwangsi have their headquarters at Hsilung and Hsilin. Hsilung is a place near the border of Kweichow province, while Hsilin is situated not far from the border of Yunnan. Viceroy Lin of Yunnan has suggested that a strong force, consisting of soldiers from the three provinces, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow, should be sent against the rebels without loss of time. He further said that it was not advisable to employ the Kwangsi troops alone in the work of pacification, because these troops could easily be brought over to the rebel ranks.

TROUBLE IN MOUKDEN.

The rebels of Tunghwa, in the province of Moukden, are increasing in strength, says an exchange. Since the force sent again t them lost its ammunition no effort has been made to quell them. The reason of this is that, Manchuria not having been restored to the Chinese Government, the latter has no power to take active measures, while on the other hand as the Russians are on the eve of evacuating the place they do not feel bound to take any military steps.

FRANCE AND MACAO

FRANCE ACQUIRES THREE SITES.

Within the last fortnight says the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 16, we have been enabled to place before our readers the latest and fullest particulars regarding French activity in the neighbourhood of Macao. By those who watch the progress of events with an intelligent interest, the hope is entertained that, with the retirement of M. Doumer, the ex-Governor General of French Indo-China, and who it was that conceived and began to give effect to the ambitious and abortive colonial expansion scheme the same ardour will be absent from his successor in office. Report already gives it that the present Governor-General is not favourable to a French colonial empire and his policy might possibly dictate a different course of action in relation to the France in South China. Nevertheless, indications are not wanting that French activity is not in any way abated, and it behoves us to follow up the subject with that assiduity which has characterised our reports since the matter was first made public in our columns. It must still be fresh in the minds of our readers that Mr. Ip-Lui-San was threatened with arrest by the mandarin of Chinshan for causing some 200 buriats to be made at a place called Sai-kau-pu, claimed by a French missionary as belonging to his mission.

Mr. Ip-Lui-San, who is a middle-aged Chinese gentleman, has been interviewed on the subject of the trouble. He was formerly a tea merchant in Shanghai, but retired some nineteen years ago, to Macao. While here Mr. Ip has been employed as agent for the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, which owns the paddle wheel steamer "Kiang Tung" trading between Macao and Canton. He said he was the Chairman of the Chinese Hospital, but the Committee did not trespass on the ground, which is in their legitimate ownership.

"Why then are you accused?" he was asked question. "Well," replied Mr. Ip, "because the French want our ground too; it abuts on the French boundary line but is not comprised within their plot." "The land is vested in the Hospital Committee in trust, for the past fourteen years."

"As soon as a friend of mine in Heungshan heard that an order had gone forth from Kat, the military mandarin of that district, to the Brigadier-General of the same place, he at once obtained a copy of the order and secretly forwarded to me at Macao. Forewarned is to be forearmed. When at the Chinese Yee On Club at Macao one evening, there arrived, in violation of Portuguese territorial rights, a yamen runner and the secretary of the mandarin of Chinsham who, with warrant of arrest in hand, declared to me the purport of their mission. And on my refusing to be served with the writ the Chinese officials departed."

Mr. Ip is a Portuguese subject but instead of aquainting his Government with the facts explained he was advised to formulate a petition which he subsequently forwarded to Mr. A. J. Basto, the representative of France at Macao. It prayed that, whereas the plot of land claimed by the Canton French Consul is the property, by right or of the Chinese Hospital and no offence had been committed against the laws of China for the burials made there, his name be removed from the list of accused. A transalation of the petition was, by Mr. Basto, transmitted to the French Consul at Canton. Thus, far the matter remains, and the decision of the question now rests with the mandarin of Heungshan. As some doubts have arisen as to the exact location of the site between Sai-ka-pu and Kar Tai by request, Mr. Ipa prepared a sketch of the territory showing the localities claimed as French property. It know made clear that there are three totally different sites viz:—(1) The first is Sai-ka-pu and has an area of 13 3-4 maus. (2) The second is Sai-mai-hang: area 6 1-2 maus. (3) And the third Pac-mai-hang; area 31-2 maus. The total area involved is therefore 23 75 maus, or about four English acres. The first and the third plots on the sea-ward side are comprised within the district under the jurisdiction of Kat Tai, and the second, which is further inland, the jurisdiction of Pas-keiao. At one time they all belonged to one Young Lin, and because of his inability to pay the rent they were sold to Wong Kee for 900dols, by whom they were re-signed in favour of Leung Yuk Man at the reduced value of 600dols.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE EGYPTIAN HALF YEAR.

TRADE IN SYRIA.

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINERY IN NATAL.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

THE official statistics of the import and export trade of Egypt for the first half of the current calendar year are now available. The declared value of the imports up to June 30 is £E.6,776,110, and shows a decrease of £E.209,307, as compared with the total for the corresponding period in 1901. The declared value of the exports for the same half year is £E.8,315,990 and show an increase of £E.506,509 against January to June, inclusive, last year. The decrease in the imports was largely accounted for by the diminished value of the coal received, the amount for the six months being stated as £E.421,384, or £E.102,431 less than the value for the corresponding period of 1901. Egypt gets her coal, of course, almost entirely from this country. The imports of cotton piece goods, valued at £E.942,716, showed a decided increase, the excess over the first half of last year being £E.91,906, from which fact it may be inferred that the cotton mills in Egypt have not yet begun to tell seriously on the trade in imported cotton fabrics, although the local mills are said to find no difficulty in disposing of their production. It may be pointed out that of the total value of the cotton goods received in Egypt from abroad not less than £E.936,633 represented goods from this country, the value of the cotton piece goods imports from all other countries being apparently only £E.7,083. According to our own Board of Trade returns we shipped to Egypt during the first six months of 1902 111,643,900 yards of cotton piece goods of all kinds, as against 92,637,500 yards during the half of 1901, and 89,289,800 yards during the first half of 1900. The increase this year as against last is upwards of 19,000,000 yards. The total value of the cotton thread imported by Egypt during the six months is given as £E.103,497, a decrease of £E.4,605 being shown as against the first half of last year. Italy appears to be our most important competitor in this branch of trade, the value of the imports from the United Kingdom being given as £E.78,937, as compared with £E.15,589 from Italy.

The value of the imports of woollen fabrics is given as £E.105,435 for the half year, an increase of £E.2,725. As regards this class of textile fabrics also we seem to hold our own, the value from the United Kingdom being £E.42,399, as against £E.14,657 from Germany, £E.19,197 from Austria Hungary, and £E.35,682 from France. Of the iron and iron goods received in Egypt during the six months under review, valued in all at £E.252,559, the amount from this country is returned as £E.127,785, from Germany as £E.35,163, and from France as £E.24,406. Of miscellaneous articles, Egypt seems to get her soap chiefly from Turkey, her candles chiefly from France, and her sugar mainly from Austria-Hungary. The decline in the total value of the import trade for the six months seems to be explained by the large imports of last year, heavy stocks of many articles remaining on hand when the years closed in December. It will be seen, however, that in the textile goods in which the North of England is chiefly interested there has been a further increase this year, in spite of the apparently unfavourable circumstances referred to. We may reasonably assume that trade in such goods is expanding in the Soudan. The large increase in the declared value of the exports from Egypt during the first half of this year is more than accounted for by the increase under the head of raw cotton. The total amount credited to the exports of this staple during the six months is £E.6,326,345, and shows an increase of £E.590,567 as against the amount for the first half of 1901. Egypt exports her cotton chiefly to this country; Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Turkey and Russia come next on the list of markets to which direct shipments of the staple are made. The total value of the cereals exported, including cotton-seed, was £E.437,360, an increase of £E.121,898 against the first half of last year. The sugar-cane exports for the half year are valued at £154,192, showing a decrease of no less than £E.259,797. The exports of gum arabic for the half year are valued at £E.130,827, an increase of £E. 19,616. The value of the exports of eggs is £E.66,899, of which £E 60,914 represents the shipments to this country.

In the absence of reliable statistics, says Mr. Consul-General Drummond Hay in his report from Beirut, it is extremely difficult to form a clear idea of commerce in Syria, but from such figures as are available it would appear that while the trade of the whole coast remains more or less stationary, the proportion taken by Beirut is diminishing. The majority of the iron and steel received at Beirut is imported from Belgium. Two principal causes contribute to this fact, we are told, the lower price of the Belgian article, and the greather facilities in the matter of payment and credit afforded by the Belgian exporters. There is little demand for expensive qualities, the importers are mostly working with limited capital, and, moreover, the Belgian merchants are more disposed to give careful attention to small orders. The line from Rayak, on the existing railroad northwards to Homs and Hama was begun in November last and good progress has been made. About 25 miles of rail have been laid, and the earthworks and masonry are practically finished for the whole route. It is hoped that the line may be ready for traffic to Hama by the end of 1902, and it is likely that the first section to Baalbeck will be open before long. The Hedjaz Railway, from Damascus to Mecca, which is being constructed by order of the Sultan is not making rapid progress. The line, which is reckoned at 1,125 miles, and which will probably require an expenditure of nearly £8,000,000, was commenced in the spring of 1900. The funds are being raised by subscription, nominally voluntary, from Moslems, and the amount promised up to now is about £400,000, of which not more than three-fourths have been collected. It is understood that some 23 miles of rails have been laid, and perhaps 50 miles of earthworks completed. Great difficulties, both financial and physical, are being encountered, and it is presumed that many years will elapse before it is completed, if indeed it can ever be finished.

The "British and South African Export Journal" has a special article dealing with the opening for labour-saving machinery in Natal. Our contemporary says that the scarcity of native labour in Natal is having the effect of causing planters and farmers to have recourse to labour-saving machinery

of parts with high traction power, naturally fit it for adaptation to the requirements of sugar plantation tramways.

Further particulars are now to hand of the wonderful find of copper ore in Rhodesia. According to the "Bulawayo Chronicle," the ore was displayed in an office in that town, and was inspected by mining men, engineers, chemists, company managers, brokers prospectors, and others, and all declared that such a sight has never been witnessed before in Bulawayo. The ore, we are informed, consists of pure native copper and carbonates, the former associated with quartz. The carbonate matter is estimated to contain about 25 per cent. of copper, and the carbonate itself probably 60 to 70 per cent. As for the native copper it is nearly pure metal. Some of the specimens contain beautiful crystals of the metal as pseudomorphs after iron pyrites or perhaps magnetite. There were small ancient gold workings on the property when it was discovered, and while exploiting the reef for gold some stuff was observed in one of the walls, which showed the green colour characteristic of copper. A sample was submitted for analysis, and traces of copper found. This led to further investigation, and the discovery of, first, rich carbonate of copper, and then the pure metal mingled with quartz. It is considered probable, and this is what makes the matter important, that the pure ore originally came from a strong sulphide reef; that meeting calcarous matter, it became transformed into carbonate of copper, and then coming into contact with iron pyrites, the pure copper became deposited by chemical action, the copper assuming the form of the metal it replaced, as pseudomorphic crystals. Such ore requires no smelting, or reduction; all that is needed is to pack it in to sacks and dispatch it. The opinion has been expressed that this is the most wonderful find in point of richness since the discovery of copper near Lake Superior, while it is believed to far surpass the copper ore found north of the Zambesi.

The Secretary of the Cobden Club has excited the indignation of a West Indian contemporary. In a letter against the corn tax which Mr. Cox circulated to the Press some time ago, one paragraph read as follows:—"This appeal is directed to the subjects of the King in all parts of the world, for I know that many of those who crossed the seas have not forgotten their English sense of justice, and will reject with indignation an artificial advantage to themselves offered at the expense of the poorest of the poor in the Old Country." Not unnaturally the St. Lucia "Voice" points out that a parallel case is that of the sugar industry, and that for twenty years the West Indies have been appealing to the sense of justice of Englishmen in England to "reject with indignation an artificial advantage to themselves offered at the expense of the poorest of the poor" in the West Indies. Mr. Cox has been asked to reply to this "tu quoque" and he writes as follows:—"The advantage which the people of the United Kingdom derive from foreign bounties is obtainable primarily at the expense of foreign taxpayers. It is their folly that gives us cheap sugar. According to Mr. Chamberlain, the lowering of price due to bounties is at least £5 a ton. That is the measure of our gain. It is also the measure of the West Indian loss on all the sugar they sell to us. But the amounts at stake are very different. Our total importation of sugar last year was 1,700,000 tons, so that—accepting Mr. Chamberlain's figures—our gain is at least £8,500,000 a year. The amount of West Indian sugar sent to this country last year was 46,000 tons, a figure which was a slight improvement on the three preceding years. Take it at 50,000 tons, for the sake of a round figure, and we get £250,000 as the West Indian loss by our gain. If then we make an allowance to the West Indies of £250,000 a year, their loss will be made good, and we shall retain a net sum of £8,250,000. Speaking for myself alone, I see no objection to paying £250,000 a year to the West Indies as long as we continue to make such a handsome profit out of foreign sugar bounties. I would only stipulate that the money should not be paid in the form of a bounty, but should be used to put West Indian industries on a sound footing by the development of agricultural and scientific education, and by the improvement of the means of communication. Even now those estates in the West Indies that employ up-to-date methods and up-to-date men can make a profit in spite of bounties."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, report as follows on the American cotton position in their circular dated August 5:—"With the Bureau report for July showing a decline in the condition during that month, it becomes an interesting question to what extent the report must be compared with previous seasons and what conclusions must be drawn from this comparison. Whether the Bureau reports are accurate or not, it appears that during the past fifteen years a very large crop has not been made when these reports showed a continuous decline during the period covered by the first three reports. There is but one exception during that period. It is also a curious fact that a large crop improves during the month of July, while small or moderate crops have always shown a decline. In August the crops deteriorates to a greater or less degree, and any position now taken on the market must be formed with this fact in view. During the last three months every effort, regardless of cost, has been made to obtain good crop reports, and the result has been to create a belief that we must expect to be confronted with a large crop this season. This belief now permeats the entire trade after a long-continued decline and with exhausted stocks in merchants' and spinners' hands. The rains throughout the South-west have come at the right moment to sustain the large-crop ideas, and there is an undertone of pessimism regarding the future course of values which has undoubtedly led to the development of a short interest in every branch of the trade. Speculation for an advance has ceased to exist, the only buyers being those spinners who have secured contracts for their output of yarn, and who, reasoning from past experience, have secured their cotton in advance on this declining market. Consumption of American cotton will this season reach close to 10,700,000 bales—greater than any estimate—and it may be expected to reach 11,000,000 bales the coming season at present quotations for winter deliveries of cotton. Therefore it is necessary to raise this season the largest crop of cotton ever grown to add a measurable surplus to the visible supply and we must depend upon the August and September weather to do it. New cotton is expected to move freely next week from Southern Texas, and the trade, as before stated, is almost unanimous in looking for lower prices."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. Chellew, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Anderson Mr L
Ali Kizal Bash Hon
Ali Beg Nawab
Adams Dr D V
Anna Rao Dr
Baurle Mr A
Booth Mr T T
Benson Dr J M
Boyd Miss
Burns Dr W
Baverstock, Mr S
Blane Maj G F
Crawford Maj
Chitmans Mr G M
Crawford 2 Misses
Cox Capt and Mrs A D and infant
Cooke, Mr W L
Cross Mr J B
Cotter Miss
Coates Mr H O
Clark Mr L
Darla Nawab
Dobbs Dr T E
DeRewzi Mr A
DeRewzi Mrs A
Duffus Mr J C
Dalzieh Mr J
Dobbin, Maj W J K
Dongins Dr E J
Dyke Lieut P M
Donaldson Mr M
Donnai Mr G H
Elgis Dr A
Edge Mr and Mrs E V
Fisher Dr R
Goie Mr N
Green Mr S L
Guthay Mr and Mrs
Gray Dr R
Heaney Dr C M
Harris, Capt C E
Howelett Lieut E A
Hickley Lieut
Hoff Mr K K
Hodson Mr J G B
Hanson Mr A
Hill Capt J R
Harrington Mr F
Johnstone, Miss
Khalik Miss
Koss Mr J
Lake Mr W A R
Lal Mr E
McLeod Maj Gen
McAlister Capt J M
Mcorkey Dr A S
Mortimer Mr R
Mayer Dr D
Macpherson Mr and Mrs
Moore Mr R L
Mayne Maj A R
Marks Maj G F H
MacGregor Mr P
Macrae Mr M
Mein Mr C H
Maharajah of Bobbili
Nicholson Maj and Mrs R
O'Brien Maj C W
Ogilvie Mr W
Pollen Dr John
Pike Mr H W
Payne Mr C T
Parton Mr H
Procter Mrs and 2 children
Parkinson Col J P
Payne 2 Misses
Reilly Dr L
Raja Partab B Singh
Rai Jagannath Barna Bahadur
Ritz Mr L
Rani Pertab B Sfugh
Sconsville Dr
Street Maj A
Sewell Mr F W
Scrabji Mr H
Stromeyer Mr
Scott Bvt Maj T E
Smith Mr and Mrs W D
Taylor Dr J
Taylor Mrs and Miss
Thornton Dr E
Tempeler Capt C F
Thakar Rugunath Singh
Tyers Mr J
Vincent Mr S W
Vitthurkan Hon G V
Wilkinson Dr B
Warner Dr T
Windle Maj and Mrs R J
Wiseman Mrs
Warrington Mr and Mrs H and child
Welsh Vety Lieut H C
Walsh Mr and Mrs C W
Young Capt H A

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The next sale was to HoKee, a small trader at Macao, who paid 1,200dls. The French missionaries bought the sites from Ho Kee; the amount of consideration money has not been ascertained. All the three sites have since been registered in the legal form, "hung kai" (or red official title deed) being granted by the mandarins therefor. It is interesting to note that the departure of the river gunboat, Moorhen, for Canton has been postponed by wire. She now remains at Macao.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.

A very nasty occurrence took place in the camp of the 10th Jats on Saturday, the 2nd August, says the Shanghai Mercuy. One of the men, for punishment inflicted by a native commissioned officer, seized his rifle and fired, the ball passing through the chest of the officer in question, Lieutenant Mukbram. The assailant was at once seized by his companions, while the wounded officer was taken to the camp hospital and attended to. The ball passed through his chest, inflicting a very ugly and dangerous wound, but up to the 4th inst. hopes were entertained of recovery. The case will ultimately be dealt with by the military authorities.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH CHINA.

After years of stagnation and comparative neglect, the French have, says a Canton correspondent, awakened to the great opportunity that awaits them in South China, politically, commercially, and philanthropically. To the French is due the credit of having established a proper Bank on the Shameen. Is it not time for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to look to its laurels? In a few months, the fine new French Post Office on the Shameen will be finished. A French Hospital and doctor on the French Concession on the Shameen are some of the signs of the times. I hear that the French missionaries have secured a fine plot of ground near the Tsing Hoi Mun, on the river side, and that it is their intention to build a large hospital for the Chinese.

As to future enterprise, a plan of the new Colony of Kwong Chau Wan may be seen at the door of the French Consulate. All the sites are numbered. We know the position of the theatre, gardens, &c.

The Nam Hoi and Pun U Magistrates, in a united proclamation, have assured the people concerned that the appeal of the French Consul to obtain three hundred Chinese coolies to help the construction of railways in Annam is perfectly genuine, and no one need entertain any doubts as to the good faith of the French in making the offer. The proclamation says that the pay of the coolies is fixed at fifteen dollars a month, but that no additional allowance will be made for food.

TURBULENT CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKIO

In consequence of the violent behaviour of certain Chinese students in forcing an entrance to the Chinese Legation and threatening the Chinese Minister, the Japanese Government decided on deporting two of the leaders named Wu Ching-keng (and Sun Kuei-chun. Whilst proceeding to the railway station, escorted by the police, Wu Ching-keng, obtaining permission to alight from his jinricksha, threw himself into the moat but was immediately rescued and was sent the same afternoon by railway to Kobe for embarkation thence for China.

A spurious document is now being circulated which it is falsely alleged, was found upon the person of Wu Ching Keng and which contains language of a somewhat inflammatory nature.

Apprehensive of the treatment by the Chinese Government of the deported Chinese students, the Japanese Government has instructed the Japanese Consul-General at Shaghai to inform the Chinese Government of the absolutely unpolitical character of the disturbance at Tokio, and has desired him to watch over the safety of the deported students.

SARAWAK'S CHOLERA STRICKEN ARMY

The "Sarawak Gazette" gives further official particulars of the recent cholera-stricken expedition despatched by the Government of that State against the rebel tribesmen. The force, composed of Dyak levies, assembled at Simanggang and presented a magnificent spectacle under command of the Rajah Muda. The official account makes a point of the fact that more than eight hundred boats were counted passing Lubok Antu Fort for Lingga in the day time (those passing after sun-set were not enumerated) and reckoning fifteen men to a boat (which is considerably understating the average complement,) the force would exceed 12,000. The cholera commenced at Lingga soon after the force gathered there, and it is hung to the skirts of the force all the way upriver to the mouth of the Delok stream which was reached on the 12th June. From that date Dyaks kept returning ill or dying. The daily death-rate at Delok increased in an alarming manner owing to the insanitary conditions under which this large force lay in such a confined space surrounded by precipitous hills which shut out the breeze and aggravated the extremely sultry heat from which all suffered. There was, however, no other choice of a convenient camping ground. A small force destroyed seven houses in the main river on the 14th and 15th but the enemy made no stand. At mid-day as there were barely four hundred men left the force began to retire and arrived on the 16th at Lubok Antu. After stopping there for the Rajah Muda went on to Simanggang and returned to the capital. The number of deaths among the Dyaks from cholera cannot be exactly ascertained. Some idea of the fearful state of things may be formed by reading the following extract from the report of Mr. Bailey, the Resident at Simanggang:—At the close of this month (June) which has been remarkable for the small rainfall, the wells were failing and the river water was still polluted with corpses, debris of boat-hamper, and shields, etc., carried up and down with the tide. However the cholera had certainly abated at Simanggang as there were no cases after the 29th June."

WHEN MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE.

That marriage is not always successful is within the knowledge of all. Some of us have that uncomfortable fact pretty contantly before us, with practical illustrations; while others, more fortunate, are made aware of it only by the newspapers and an occasional unguarded remark by some married friend; as in the case of a stockbroker, at the time Turkey repudiated her debt, who, on being asked what he thought of Turkish bonds, replied that he preferred them to marriage bonds. Doubtless there had been some jarring note in that stockbroker's home before he started for his office that day, or he would never have made so unbusinesslike a remark. Nevertheless, marriage as a social institution is not a failure. Of that there is positive proof. It is of the failures that we hear so much; of the innumerable happy marriages we hear little or nothing.

When once marriage fails from incompatibility of temper, it fails at least ten times from ill-health. What lover of fiction—which is the mirror of truth when told by Dickens—will not recall the picture of David Copperfield and his consumptive child-wife, Dora, whose form grew lighter on his arm day by day? There is no more pathetic incident in imaginative literature. Unfortunately, it has far too often its counterpart in real life. Here is a narrative of fact which might easily enough have resembled it; but the tragedy was happily averted, and it is a case of all's well that ends well. We will let Mrs. Emma Bason, of Bayston Hill, near Shrewsbury, speak for herself. "Shortly after my marriage," says this lady, in a sworn declaration made on 11th January, 1902, "I began to droop and fade. A sort of languor and tired feeling was the first bad sign, then my food began to disagree with me. After the lightest meal, I felt as if I had eaten three times too much, and the weight at my chest, and pain between the shoulders, were almost unbearable. Next, my appetite left me altogether, and unless it was something light and tempting, I ate next to nothing. I soon began to lose flesh, and a horrid, sinking, fainting feeling was constantly with me. My nights were restless, and I often lay twisting and turning the night through. I dwindled away to a shadow, and remember asking the doctor what it was that made me feel so weak. He gave me no direct answer, but said it was not to be wondered at, and later asked me whether any of my family were consumptive." Ominous question that "As if I had not already enough to bear, a pain now settled in my forehead and ran right across the eyebrows, making me feel sick and dizzy. Wind in the region of the heart, too, sorely tried me, causing it to palpitate, and at times quite interfering with my respiration.

"One day, my own sister brought me two bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'Now,' said she, 'you must leave off doctoring and take this.' I asked her if she was going to kill me outright, but she insisted upon my trying it, and from that day I began to recover. It was a long and weary convalescence, during which time I took several bottles of your Syrup, but from the first I began to eat a little, and what I took gave me strength and encouragement. One by one the many bad symptoms left me. I grew stronger and increased in weight until my health was completely restored. To-day, no one would take me to be the same woman. I gave all the praise to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which was the means of restoring me to health and strength, when all hope of my recovery was abandoned."

It would not be easy to find a more interesting case of ill-health threatening the happiness of a marriage, with the impending calamity so fortunately averted.

THE NEW LEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

THE formal official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Barnes to the Lieutenant Governorship of Burma, which falls vacant on the 1st March, might have been made months ago, for the matter was practically settled last spring. In fact the present Foreign Secretary would have gone to Rangoon then but for circumstances over which, we may be permitted to say, he himself "had no control." No good purpose can be served, observes the "Pioneer" by reopening the old controversy regarding the succession to Sir Frederick Fryer, and the unexpected extension which he received of his term of office; though we are not revealing any secret when we state that Burma affairs are likely to be made a prominent feature in the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament next month. Burma will, we are convinced, receive its new Lieutenant-Governor six months hence with cordiality; and though this may be tempered at first by a reserve that comes of disappointed expectations in the past, the latter feeling will quickly pass way as the Province gets to know its new ruler. It is quite true that Mr. Barnes's experience has been mainly in Baluchistan, and that he has had but slight experience of administration in the settled districts of India; but this is not altogether a disadvantage. He certainly is not hide-bound by Secretariat traditions, though in the last few years he has seen the inner working of the Government machine at Headquarters. A man who was trained under Sir Robert Sanderman, and who achieved signal success in completing the great work which his Chief began at Quetta cannot but have self-reliance and resource, sound judgement and ability. Baluchistan was a new country twenty years ago; its progress under British rule has been remarkable, and there is no one who has contributed more to this than the late Agent to the Governor-General. As to Burma, it is, as a whole, the youngest Province of the Empire, for the annexation of Trebaw's kingdom was only carried out at the end of 1885. Its progress has been so rapid that any little check, due to weakness in local administrative control and too exacting financial demands by the Supreme Government, has been felt almost as a personal injury by the Rangoon public. But the vigorous life of the Province really defies such passing ills as these; its growth cannot be stopped by official swaddling-clothes however tightly they may be drawn. Burma, at this stage of its history, needs a strong sympathetic ruler. It wants not so much an officius of the ordinary Civilian type as a man who will have the faculty of seeing the great possibilities which lie before the country, and the ambition to shape these into concrete form. In its new Lieutenant-Governor it should find a man of this stamp, one keen to work with those who know the country and its resources best, and who will not be trammelled too much by rules and regulations. The Province as it stands, offers a splendid opening for a ruler anxious to put forth all his strength in shaping its future, and to devote his energy solely to its advancement.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP

THE first general memorandum on the cotton crop of the season 1902-03, issued by the Director General of statistics, states:—

Although sowings were made somewhat late in most places in consequence of the delay in the breaking of the monsoon, they were made generally in conditions favourable for successful germination and growth. The area sown was substantially in excess of the average in the United and Central Provinces and else where was either not below the average or a little in excess of it. The conditions which favoured growth were interrupted by the recent prolonged cessation of rain, and in Bombay the continuance of drought was beginning to be regarded with serious anxiety, but the return of the monsoon with sufficient rain has averted the disaster which seemed to be impending. Up to the time of writing there is no reason for anticipating anything less than a satisfactory yield generally, on an area at least equal to the average, even in the localities in Guzarat which were most immediately menaced by a destructive drought. The return obtained will, however, be measured by the adequacy and distribution of the rainfall to the end of next month.

The provincial reports are summarised below: In the Punjab the total area under cotton at the end of July was estimated to be 165,900 acres, against 1,151,100 acres finally determined last year. There was very little rain for early sowings from March to May, but the rainfall in June and July was fair, and advantage of it was taken to extend late sowings in the Delhi division. There have been some notable contractions in area; in Mooltan owing to low water in the river and late opening of the canals, and in Gurdaspur, Montgomery, and Rawalpindi owing to scanty rainfall at sowing time and to the low level of the rivers. The sowings in these districts were but little more than half of the sowings made last year. On the whole, however the area sown in the province is up to the average and the condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory.

In the North-West Frontier Province the area sown, is estimated at 16,285 acres. The season was very unfavourable for the preparation of land for sowings, with the result that there is a decrease in the area in Peshawar and Kohat compared with the preceding year. From March to May, however, the rainfall was about the average, though not well distributed, and has proved beneficial to the crop. The prospects of the crop up to the time of report (16th August) are stated to be fairly good.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the rains set in during the first week of July and continued with little break to it close, the falls being generally well distributed. The crop was sown in good time and germinated well. Prospects to the time of report were stated to be very favourable. The area sown is estimated to be about 15 per cent in excess of the average.

In the Central Provinces the monsoon broke much later than usual. Sowings were greatly delayed, but were success-fully carried out in all districts. Germination was good and very little re-sowing was necessary. The area sown is generally larger than last year (990,000 acres) which was itself very much above the average. The cultivation of cotton has been greatly extended in Nagpur Wardha, and Nimar, and it is roughly estimated that the area sown is 12 per cent larger than that of last year. Up to the time of report the prospects of the crop were reported to be good. The light rainfall has facilitated weeding operations which are well advanced, but the present break which has as yet only caused slight damage to the plants on the light soils is causing anxiety. The need of more rain is felt, and if the break becomes too prolonged the crop will be seriously affected. (Note.—Good rain has fallen since the report was locally published, and there is no present cause for anxiety.)

In Berar the area sown is estimated at about 1,634,000 acres, which is less than the area reported last year, but a little in excess of the average. Sowing operations were generally deferred as the rains set in later than usual. The crop was thriving satisfactorily and prospects were good at the time of report.

The reports from Bombay refer only to those districts of the Deccan in which the early crop is grown, and the information is imperfect. The area sown, as far as reported, is about 900,000 acres, about 5 per cent in defect of last year's area, but slightly in excess of the average. Of the total area 92 per cent may be credited to Khandesh. The crop was in fair condition at the time of report, but had commenced to wither in places in consequence of the break, and rain was urgently needed. (Note—Good rain has fallen since the report was received and removed all present cause for anxiety.)

In Maeras the area sown to the end of July was 51,300 acres, which was about usual to the normal area reported at the corresponding date last year. Of this area about 38,000 acres were placed under Salems and Northerns and Westerns. The crop was said at the time of report to be on the whole in fair condition.

In Burma it is estimated that the area sown is about 138,000 acres against 131,000 acres last year. The crop at the time of report was favourably reported on.

THE conditions imposed on the native noblemen invited by the Government to Delhi Durbar have awakened surprise in Native Bengal, as it has been found that the cost to a guest will not be less than Rs. 10,000. It is feared that the invitation will have to be refused by a considerable proportion of those invited.

IT is indicative of the progress that has been made in Bengal in relaxing the rigid rules of the zenana, says a Bengal correspondent of the "Pioneer", that when high officials visit Hindu noblemen in their houses, girls not yet married—and nowadays they are hardly ever married till twelve—are allowed to greet the honoured visitors with presents of bouquets or flower garlands. Quite recently when Sir John Woodburn, and sometime previously when Lord Curzon, visited Murshidabad, in almost every Raja's house to which they were invited, girls of the family welcomed them in the way mentioned. Greetings were also communicated to the guests as coming from the mothers of their boys and in several instances some of these ladies talked with his Excellency and his Honour from behind the purdah. These are indeed significant signs of the gradual passing away of the old order of things in Hindu society in Bengal.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

THE case in which Someshawar Das, an Allahabad landlord and an ex-Deputy Magistrate, was charged with rioting, came to an end on Friday before Mr. Justice Burkitt, who decided the appeal for a revision of the sentence. The appellant has escaped imprisonment, but his punishment has assumed a shape which is likely to be thoroughly effective in deterring him in future from taking the law into his own hands. Further, Mr. Justice Burkitt, though he remitted the major part of the sentence, in response to something like an agonised appeal on behalf of Someshwar Das, did not allow his opinion of the offence to be misunderstood. He called it at once audacious and unjustifiable, and marked his sense of its gravity by binding the appellant over to keep the peace for two years in very heavy security. There is no occasion to explain what this implies, but briefly it may be said that the offender has by no means escaped the obloquy which very properly attaches to a breach of the law, though an able counsel and the clemency of the High Court have saved him from the physical punishment of imprisonment. Every reasonable-minded person who followed the evidence in the case and read the careful judgment of the Sessions Judge will agree with Mr. Justice Burkitt in stigmatising the offence as unjustifiable. A section of the Native Press, with a characteristic absence of decorum and fair-play, have expressed a violent opinion on this case while it was yet under the consideration of the Courts. But their special pleading was no more based on the principles of justice than their conduct. They argued, first, that the Courts had merely taken the word of Mr. Dela Fosse against the word of Someshwar Das, oblivious of the fact that the defence had admitted the truth of Mr. De la Fosse's story. Again they argued that the offence, if proved was a trifling one, and that if the matter had been one between native and native, or if a European had been the aggressor, the sentence would have been very different. Mr. De la Fosse's garden was pioketed, he himself was jostled on the high road, his hand-barrow and the bushes it contained were taken possession of by force and dragged away to the house of one of the accused's relations and there detained. All this is not a trifling matter, when done in broad day, within reach of the Courts of Justice, in defiance of the Police. Mr. Justice Burkitt has said that if it had not been for Mr. De la Fosse's forbearance and good humour a serious riot might have occurred. This brings us to the most important point in the case. If a Hindu had so treated a caste-fellow, the Judge would as likely as not admit bail pending sentence. It would then be a purely private affair, attended by no public danger. But, say, if a Mahomedan, attacked a Hindu in this manner, or vice versa, in the centre of a large community would the Judge not be justified in taking into consideration the danger of arousing racial feeling, and in considering the crime a serious one and dealing with it accordingly? It has been attributed as one of the chief merits of our rule that so many races, containing such mutually antagonistic elements, have been induced to live peacefully together. But our Legislature, knowing the difficulties involved in preserving this peace, have rightly set heavy penalties upon any action which would tend to break it. For this cause European soldiers have often been severely dealt with by our Criminal Courts for offences which, if this element were wanting, would rightly be considered trival. In this lay the danger of Someshwar Das's action, and in this lay the gravity of his offence. That in spite of the good temper of one of the parties concerned, the case has aroused a considerable amount of ill-feeling is evident. For this Someshwar Das must be held responsible, and it is mainly on account of this—though his offence in itself was a real one—that we consider he has been extremely fortunate in not having to undergo the same punishment as the unfortunate servants who acted under his orders.—"Pioneer."

A TIGER HUNT.

EXCITEMENT ran high in Nibong Tebal village on Thursday afternoon says the "Pinang Gazette" of the 11th instant, owing to the appearance of a splendidly preserved carcass of a tiger, brought in from Lingie Durie. It appears that a Malay named Mahat was out on a pig-hunt and saw a tiger a couple of hundred yards away. He noted the path and saw it had been frequently used, so he put up an ingenious trap, composed of sticks, strings and a gun, and went home. Master Stripes during the night walked into the trap and shot himself by falling on the string. The next morning Mahat and his brother went to see the trap, found it sprung and followed the tracks of the tiger. They went through dense swampy jungle for about 300 yards when suddenly up popped Stripes three feet in front of them. Stripes sprang at Mahat and the latter fired hitting him in the chest. Stripes struck the man in the jaw, which deprived him of the lower left side of his face. He fell with Stripes on him and had the entire back part of his head bitten away. Stripes was evidently in the throes of death and bit brother earth instead of Mahat the second time, for when found his mouth was full of earth and leaves. He fell and Mahat crawled away for a few feet and died. His brother on seeing this promptly showed a clean pair of heels and informed the Kampong and police, who went out and found the slain and slayer within a few feet of each other. The tiger measured eight feet from tip to tail and 36 inches in the shoulder and was in splendid condition. The sporting community of Nibong Tebal are on the look out for more tigers, as it is said there are five more in the Jawi jungle.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

THE following is the thirteenth list of subscriptions to the John Nicholson Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Lieut Col L G Beckham 25th Bo I	5
Major J D Keown 25th Bo I	10-8
Capt G H Prevost 25th I	7
Capt R W Anthony I M S	5
2nd Lieut C H Shutterbuck 25th Bo I	5
Mr R R L C Beadon D S P	24
Capt H Gough	10
Mr G F Buckley	10
Mr J A Coves P W D	10
Mr C F O'Dowda D S P	20
Major F J Tobin D S O, R I Rifles	25
Capt P G W Eckford R I Rifle	5
Lieut E W C Monro R I Rifle	5
Mr M Keane C S	10
Mr A F Ashton	10
Mr W Aives	10
Major F J H Wynch 37th Dogras	20
Capt C E Luard	16
S and T Corps Mhow	7-8
Mr H W Reynolds C S	15
Mr C G Denne D S P	15
Mr V E G Hursey C S	15
Officers 24th and 72nd Batteries R F A	35
Mr F O Gertal P W D	10
Mr F B Sleeking C S	10
Lieut Col H B Thornhill	16
Major H Davies	16
Major J K Tod 7th B L	10
Lieut Col H Marrett 3 and T Corps	52
Major H Mann J A G	15
Mr R E Youngbusband C S	50
Lieut Col A E J Croly R A M C	20
Capt H F Vanderzee R A	15
Lieut Col J G Downing I S C	20
Mr W H Rushton	15
Capt Lyon Campbell Royal Fus	10-4
Major R S Maclagen R E	10
Mr R Syke C S	20
Capt E Le Mesurier	5
Sachdanand Cashier Office of C R E Secunderabad	5
Capt St J B Killery R A M C	5
Mr A H Parker C S	5
Capt G S Frazer D A A G	10
Capt H Pearson 23rd Pioneers	16
Major C Tennant S and T Corps	10
Capt H E Keome 2hgo Levy	10
Mr C H Harrison C S	16
Col McConaghey I M S	16
Mr A M W Shakespear C S	100
Capt H Stewart	15
Capt L A Forbes	10
Mr E H Pearson	10
Capt S Crookshank R E	16
Capt G A Dale	10
Lieut Col Emerson R A M C	15
Mr R A C Deadon D S P	25-12
"M"	15
Mr H C Robertson	10
Mr H M Baines P W D	20
Mr T C Edwards C S	16
St R E C Hall 8th Bo I	5
Mr B A Rose C S	20
Mr E A Dennys	10
Mr E D Maclagan C S	25
Mr R Greaven C S	16
Mr J M McIntosh C S	16
Capt Vindhesbwari Parsad Singh A D C to H H the Maharaja of Benares	25
Capt d' A C Brownlow 21st P I	10
Mr Percy Grey C S	20-4
Mr L J Arathoon	10
Lieut Col H R Whitehead R A M C	16
Mr A H Sparling	16
Mr H R Wildeblood	26-1
Mr P B Warburton C S	20
Mr A J W Kitchin C S	25
Lieut Col T R Mulrony I M S	100
The Hon Mr J Wilson C S	30
Mr J G Jennings	16
Rev R D Nimis	5
Mr E Abbott C S	5
Mr W G Wood P W D	10
Mr R E F Jacob P W D	25
Mr E H Hankin M A	16
Major E A Geyer S and T Corps	5
Mr J M Campion	50
Mr R P Atkinson and Mrs Atkinson	64
Major C G Parsons	20
Mr F F Saden C S	10
Capt McConaghey Pol Agent	20
Mr C M King C S	50

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

APPLICATION FOR THE ARREST OF LORD ROBERTS.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

AN elderly gentleman, who gave the name of Wallace, and described himself as formerly a member of the Madras Civil Service, on Aug. 8, applied to Mr. Curtis Bennett at the Marylebone Court for a warrant for the arrest of Lord Roberts under the Statute 11 and 12 Vict. cap. 42, sec. 2. This, he said was for acts of corruption committed by Lord Roberts in India. Mr. Curtis Bennett replied that before considering the matter he should require an information in writing. The applicant thereupon handed in a long printed statement, and, having perused it, Mr. Curtis Bennett inquired if he had not made a similar application elsewhere. The Applicant: Well, that is so, but I make this application after consulting counsel. My former application was not against Lord Roberts; it was against Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, Mr. Curtis Bennett; How long ago was that! The Applicant: Last month, at Colchester. Mr. Curtis Bennett: But no process was granted, I believe? The Applicant: Not as yet, though they were quite willing to entertain the charge. Process was not granted as the Court did not wish to take the responsibility unless it was confirmed by the Court of King's Bench. That is just what the justices did in the case of Eyre. At first they refused, saying it was a proper case for the King's Bench to direct them in the exercise of their jurisdiction, having regard to the importance of the case and of the accused person. Mr. Curtis Bennett: What is your charge? The Applicant: There is a charge of embezzlement against Sir Mountstuart Grand-Duff, and a charge of conspiracy against Lord Roberts. The applicant then proceeded to quote from the statute he had cited, and pointed out that Lord Roberts resided within the jurisdiction of that Court at Portland Place. The actual charge against Lord Roberts was common conspiracy to conduct the Government corruptly in every respect and to take bribes; and this could be amply proved by his witnesses. Mr. Curtis Bennett: I shall want them to join in the information. I cannot take the information of one person. The Applicant: There is a personal conspiracy against me in which Lord Roberts was hired to sign a series of false charges to deprive me of my appointment. Mr. Curtis Bennett then proceeded to read from the printed document, but the only words that were audible were "secret society" and "Lord Kimberley." The Applicant: Yes he confirms this. Mr. Curtis Bennet: The Marquess of Ripon is also mentioned. The Applicant: He also corruptly dismissed the charge. Mr. Curtis Bennett: I see it all occurred as far back as 1882. The Applicant: I have come to England fully determined to bring this matter before the Court as I was advised that I would not get justice out there, and that I ought simply to appeal to the Secretary of State by petition. Mr. Curtis Bennett: As a member of the Bar you ought to know your country better than to suggest that people do not get justice in India. The Applicant: I wish your worship would just consider that when I have brought this case in the Courts there the juries have sworn at me. Mr. Curtis Bennett: And you failed? The Applicant: Yes; but it was simply a civil matter for damages. Mr. Curtis Bennett: Your civil action failed, therefore you cannot go further; that settles it. The applicant then withdrew.

Before Justices Wright and Darling, Mr. Wallace on Aug. 12, moved for a rule for a mandamus calling upon Mr. Curtis Bennett to show cause why he should not hear and determine certain charges which the applicant made. Mr. Justice Wright: I suppose this is the application against Lord Roberts? Mr Wallace: Yes. Mr. Justice Wright: And Lord Kitchener? Mr. Wallace: No. If your lordship is in favour of the accused that is quite enough. Mr. Justice Wright: Not at all. Mr. Wallace: If your lordship is a friend of the accused you had better not exercise your jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Wright (after perusing a document handed in by the applicant): We cannot hear you. We have no power to hear you. Yout must get counsel. Mr. Wallace: I so submit that your loraships have power. Mr. Justice Wright: The Court of Appeal have held that we have no power to hear you. That binds us, you know. You must instruct counsel. Mr. Wallace: Without going before a magistrate at all, I submit that I have the right to come into the King's Bench and raise this point under the provisions of certain statues. Mr. Justice Wright. We cannot possibly hear you. Mr. Wallace: There is a difficulty in getting counsel to take up a case which concerns the executive. Mr. Justice Wright: We cannot help you. The application was accordingly refused.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 28th August 1902.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—27th Baluch L I—Lieut E J Bell, R A, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Double Coy Officer, dated 24th Aug 1902.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieuts C H G Black and R W W Grimshaw, 4th Bo Cavy; and Lieut P Fitz G Norbury, attached 4th Bo Cavy.

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters it is notified that 2nd Lieut A Lyell Offig Double Coy Officer 1st Bo Grenadiers has been transferred to the Bengal Command and posted to the 39th Gharwal Rifles.

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quarters, it is notified that 2nd Lieut S B Orton Offig Double Coy Officer 4th Bo Rifles has been transferred to the Bengal Command and posted to the 39th Gharwal Rifles.

Coronation Assemblage Delhi—Competition-With reference to G O C C No 524 of 1902 the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces Bombay has been pleased to nominate the following Officers to act as a Command Committee for the Coronation Football and Hockey tournaments Any references may be made by District Committees accordingly:—

President—Major (Temporary Lieut-Col) P B Legh 16th Bo Infy.

Members—Capt K R St G Holbrook Depy Assnt Adjt-Genal Bo Command; and Capt W A Short Depy Asst Adjt-Genal R Ay Bo Command.

General Officers Commanding Districts are requested to form District committees from representative branches of the Service who will arrange for the playing off of the first ties between the teams of Corps serving under their Commands.

The finals for the Command matches will be competed for by the winning teams of each District, at Poona, during the first week in November 1902.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that Lieutenant H O Nisbet, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now on leave in England, has been selected for employment with the West African Frontier Force.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India, Captain R. W.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. DESLANDRES, in a paper to the Academe des Sciences, announces that he has been able to apply his new method of ascertaining the rotation of planets, called the "spectral method of inclination," to Jupiter and to Uranus, which, it appears, rotates backwards.

M. Izarn, in a paper to the same institution, describes a new method of taking daguerrotypes on silvered glass. The difficulty of setting a uniform layer of silvering from the sugar process, and other drawbacks, are obviated by the formal process indicated by MM. Lumiere, and improved by M. Izarn.

MM. Vaschide and Rousseau have discovered a special tactile sensibility at the roots of hairs growing from the skin. This sensibility is distinct from the tactile sensibility of the skin itself, and is modified by the moistness of the atmosphere.

Examination of the caverns of Mentone demonstrate that in the palæolithic, or old stone, age, they were inhabited by a stalwart race of savages, hunters of the lion, bear, hyena, and panther. They were taller than the average European to-day, and somewhat negroid in their features. They ornamented their bodies with shells and bones, but they have not left unmistakeable signs of a religious cult. These strong men were succeeded by a smaller race using polished flint weapons, making pottery, domesticating beasts, tatooing their bodies, trading with distant tribes, and burying the dead with their arms and ornaments.

Herr Buchhaus, in a paper to the Agronomic Institute of the University of Konigsberg, shows that while certain foods affect the taste of cow's milk, the flavour depends much more on the cow herself.

Dr. Gerard, of Cuevas, Almeira, thinks he has found traces of an atmosphere in the moon. Last May, while examining the Gulf of Iris, near Cape Laplace, with an equatorial telescope magnifying 300 diameters, he observed an "irisation" of blue and orange cints at the transition from a shadowed to an illuminated part of the surface. He supposed the telescope out of adjustment, but found that was not the case. More over, at other times, and in other parts of the surface during May, June, and July, he observed a similar effect. Other astronomers confirmed his observations. He is convinced that on examining craters illuminated very obliquely by the sun signs of dispersion of light by a medium can be seen. When the light is full the phenomenon is invisible. The dispersion is perhaps caused by an atmosphere liquified or solidified, which evaporates in the first rays of the sun.

Professor Stanislaus Meunier, of the Museum, Paris, a well-known experimental geologts, has constructed an apparatus for polishing and striating or scoring plates of plaster, by means of earth and sand, to imitate the action of sandy soil in scoring and flattening limestone rocks. These rocks occur in the Alps and Agassiz ascribed their striated or scored appearance to glacier and masses of ice in the Glacial Period, but according to M. Meunier, a similar effect is produced by the action of water and overlying clay or sand. It does not follow that all striated rocks are a sign of ice action in past ages.

A foghorn, 12 feet long and 4 feet across the mouth, is to be placed on the cliff of St. Lawrence, America The sound will be a deep roar, followed by a shriek every two minutes, and be produced by sirens and compressed air. The horn is to be mounted on a revolving track, so that the sound may be directed to any point.

Plates of steel, stamped with ornamental designs, are now used in America for plaster mouldings in ceilings and cornices. The plates are easily removed and hence the space behind them serves for conveying gas pipes and electric light or telephone wires.

M. Maquenne has pointed out that dryness of the air tends to preserve the vital or germinating power of seeds, and his observation is confirmed by M. Poisson. An exception has to be made in the case of seeds which germinate immediately or soon after their maturity, at the risk of perishing, such as for example, pepper. Some seeds of marshy plants, for instance œnanthus, also keep well in damp spots.

Sir Joseph Hooker has devised a handy little measuring instrument for microscopists, botanists, and others, which is made by Mr. David Baird, scientific mechanician, Edinburgh. The "Ken Micrometer," as it is called, is illustrated in "Nature," and enables the microscopist to measure and dissect without lifting his eye from the eyepiece of the microscope.

Recent experiments of Professor Grehant, of the Museum, Paris, have proved that air containing 1.233rd, or 0.45 per cent. of carbonic acid, is mortal both to men and to dogs.

The electric incandescent or glow lamp is not absolutely safe in shop windowscontaining light inflammables, for instance cotton wool, which is often used in decorations. Experiments have shown that 16 candle-power lamps enveloped in raw cotton heated it to the smoking point and a draught set it on fire. The glass of the lamp softened and yielded under the air pressure, and the cotton was ignited by the hot filament.

In the Tertiary period of geology the great sabre-toothed tiger flourished, but his mode of using the large scimitar-shaped tusks in his upper jaw is rather a puzzle. In the later species they were eight or nine inches long, and Mr. W. D. Matthew in the "Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History" suggests that he dropped his lower jaw into a vertical position and then used his tusks for stabbing his victims.

According to Consul-General Bittinger, of Montreal, a natural soap mine has been discovered in the foothills near Ashcroft, British Columbia. It is said to contain one-fifth part of borax. A company has been formed to work it, and there are 20,000 tons of the substance in sight.

Dr. Carron, of La Carriere, and Professor Lindouzy have organised yearly excursions to the health resorts and spas of France in the interests of the medical profession, or in other words, to allow doctors to study for themselves the waters, air, and beneficial effects of the resort. Lectures are also delivered to them by a competent medical authority.

Professor H. A. Ward has discovered a meteorite, weighing over 50 tons, in Western Mexico. It lies buried, by the impetus of its fall, nearly 20 feet deep in the ground.

It is gratifying to learn that the Cancer Research Fund has already been sufficiently organised to enable the Executive Committee to set about making the preliminary arrangements and appointments with a view to making a start in the real work of research. The Prince of Wales is to be president. The contributions actually received amount to £32,391, and £4,100 more has been promised. If some of these funds can only be devoted to diffusing a knowledge of the subject through sanitary associations and others who come into intimate relations with the poorer classes of the community, it will be money well spent.

The awards for the prize Essay on the Cure of Tuberculosis and the plans for a sanatorium have been published. There were no fewer than 180 essays sent in for competition. The prize has been awarded to a London doctor, Dr. Arthur Latham, and with him is associated aLondon architect, Mr. William West. Every day science advances and discovers new methods of healing; if only public opinion and public money will back up the private enterprise of the medical profession, we may in the next twenty-five years advance as far as we have done in the twenty-five years just past.

Perhaps the most interesting series of papers read before the recent annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers were those upon the education of electrical engineers. Such papers were presented by professors of electrical engineering at several of the leading American colleges, by electrical engineers of some of the largest electric power stations in the world, and by men at the head of the student departments in the large electrical manufacturing establishments. The papers, and more especially the discussions of them, disclosed the fact that very great differences of opinion are held by those most interested as to the best course to be pursued in educating young men for electrical engineering. One speaker, who has had a wide experience as a teacher, as a practising electrical engineer, and as the head of a large electrical manufacturing concern, expressed himself as distinctly opposed to imparting to the student anything but the fundamentals of the science, together with a broad general education, specially literature. He would not teach Greek or Latin, except as literature, and considered the elaborate fitting of an electrical engineering laborrtory in colleges a sheer waste of time and money,

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL GUESTS AT THE CORONATION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Aug. 8, Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he would state the number of guests invited to the Coronation from the Colonies, Dependencies, and Feudatory States respectively of the Empire, as well as the number of troops and other military contingents drawn from those countries to assist in the functions connected with the Coronation whether the expenses of the residence and entertainment of all such guests and troops had been charged to their respective countries, as had been done in respect of those of India; whether his attention had been drawn to the disapproval with which the idea of levying from the Indian Exchequer the expenses in connection with the guests and troops from that country was regarded both here and there; and whether he proposed to have the said charges defrayed from the British Exchequer.

Mr. Balfour: I cannot state without further inquiry the exact number of guests invited to the Coronation from all portions of the empire. I believe that the larger part if not the whole, of the cost of their stay in this country has been charged to Imperial Funds, and the Secretary of State for India is now in communication with the Treasury with the view of obtaining so far as the different conditions prevailing in India will allow, similar treatment for our Indian guests.

HYDERABAD AND THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1899.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the order of the Governor of Bombay, on pages 123-124 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of July 3, 1902; and if he can now say why section 204 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, has been extended to the city of Hyderabad, and to 109 villages in the vicinity of the Hyderabad cantonment; and will he state, approximately, what is the area so affected.

Lord G. Hamilton: In the absence of any indication as to which Hyderabad the hon. member referred to in the question on yesterday's paper, I assumed that Hyderabad, Deccan, was meant; the hon. member has now made it clear that he refers to Hyderabad, Sind, and my attention has been called to the notification which he quotes, but I find that I have no other information on the subject and am unable to give the area of the villages mentioned. I will, however, cause inquiry to be made.

THE MILITARY SCALE OF PAY.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now lay before the House, the objections of the Indian Government to the proposals of his Majesty's Government with regard to the military scale of pay alluded to by the Viceroy in Council on March 20.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am afraid that I am not in a position to add to my previous answers, but I hope in a short time to be able to state not only the correspondence but the conclusions at which his Majesty's Government have arrived upon the subject.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN PERSIA.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his Majesty's Government have information that the Government of Russia is negotiating with the Government of Persia a treaty whereby in return for a Russia loan to Persia and other considerations, prohibitive Customs duties are to be placed on British and Indian goods imported into Persia either by the frontier of Beloochistan or by the Persian Gulf; and whereby the Persian Custom-houses on the Afghan and Belooch frontiers are to be administered by Russian officials; and if so whether his Majesty's Government have consulted the Indian Government on the matter, and what steps do they propose to take.

Mr. Balfour: His Majesty's Government are not aware that any such treaty is in negotiation, but they understand that the two Governments in question contemplate a revision of the tariff arrangements now in force, and that certain of the proposed duties would be likely to have an unfavourable effect on British and Indian imports, and they are in communication with the Indian Government on the subject.

Lord G. Hamilton has informed Mr. Beckett that the orders of the Government of India, under which officers coming home on special China leave were led to count upon 90 days clear in this country and a passage back to India, were due to misunderstanding of the Secretary of State's instructions. The intention was that the 90 days should reckon from the date of their leaving their stations to that of rejoining, and that no expense to the State in respect of passage should be admissible. This has now been made clear by new orders published in India and China. The case of officers who took special China leave prior to the publication in China of these revised orders is now under consideration.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapoojee Cassinath Dhakjee—Khunderao and S—Part heard

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nesserwanjee—Wadia and G—Commercial Cause

261-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Manockchund Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.

83-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daptuary and F.

120-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

829-01—Mansuklal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansuklal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

For Further Evidence

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhla vs Sidrathra Soojanrai—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

236-92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manecklal vs Luckmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M.

Long Causes.

21-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

For trial on preliminary issue.

222-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co Ld—Craigie L and D

Long Causes.

304-02—Dekshit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and others—M H Vakil.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ranjee Govinjee—Unvalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamshudin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

916-00—Payne G S and M—Hursukhdas Mahakisson and others vs Nursheram Toolsiram and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

7-01—In person—Joshi Muljee Trikamjee and others vs Atibhowandas Bappujee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	5	5	101
Total plague deaths to date	119,941	99,343	
Same date last year	29	31	132

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H.L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

LIPTONS TEAS

were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SON, A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS)

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, and all Bodily Aches and Pains.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN EUROPE.

CONQUERS PAIN.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER."

A great many people want long, heavy hair, but how to get it, that is what puzzles them. The fact is, the hair needs a little help now and then. The roots require feeding.

When the hair is starved, it stops growing, loses its lustre, falls out, turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-help. It makes the hair grow, stops it from falling, and completely cures dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBA

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

TRADE MARK

Sold in highest estimation more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA!

NEURALGIA, AGUE, GOUT, DENGUE &c.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

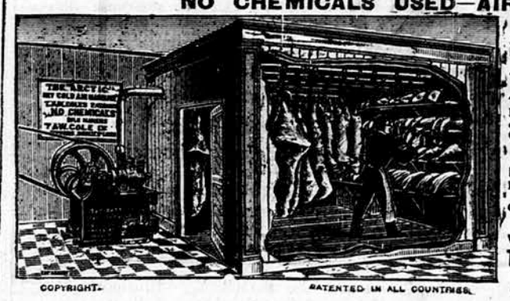
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. PEEM & Co., &c. &c,

THE "ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.



COPYRIGHT. PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Plant, viz.:—A No. 1 size "ARCTIC" Machine, driven by an Electric Motor, and cooling a Cold Chamber 8ft. by 7ft. Cost of complete installation, under £200.

MADE IN ALL SIZES.

PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS. No danger. No skilled attention required. Can be driven by ANY form of POWER. Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

Write for full particulars to:—

T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS. PARK ROAD IRONWORKS, BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

THE WORLD'S WRITING

Is transacted with ease and despatch through the universal use of the

Remington Typewriter.

The Speed, Strength and Reliability of the REMINGTON, and its capacity for years of heavy work, make it the STANDARD Writing Machine in every department of commercial life.

Price List and full particulars upon application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 100, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C., OR TO WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

12

By Royal Warrant

To H.M. the King.

MOIR'S Pure Jams.

Assorted kinds in 1 lb. Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES
(VIRGINIA GRADE)

Specially prepared for Export to all Foreign Climates

Absolutely unique in quality

Hand-made.

Free from Dust.

No scenting matter

Non-injurious to the throat.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins of 50.

Sold by all Good-Class Tobacconists and Stores throughout the World.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.
Britain's Greatest High-Class Cigarette and Tobacco Factory.

THE NEW HIGH-CLASS
Cigarette
QUO VADIS?

TURKISH LEAF TOBACCO.

QUO VADIS? CIGARETTES.

An entirely new departure.

Superior to any Egyptian or Turkish Cigarette.

Specially prepared for Export to all Foreign Climates.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins of 50.

Sold by all Good-Class Tobacconists and Stores throughout the World.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.
Britain's Greatest High-Class Cigarette and Tobacco Factory.

Agents :—CALCUTTA :—D. Macropolo, Child and Co. BOMBAY :—Dinshaw, Mervan and Co. LAHORE :—E. Plomer and Co., Moolchand and Co. SIMLA :—E. Plomer and Co. DIBRUGARH :—Assam and Commercial Bank.

All TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES specially prepared for Foreign Climates.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

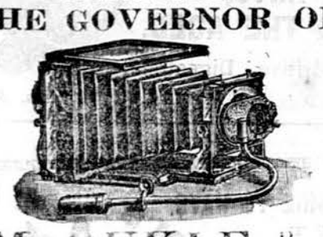
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

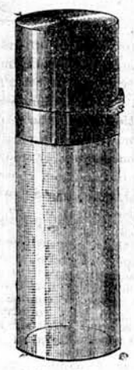


D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SPECIAL LINE in HALL MARKED SILVER.
PHOTO FRAMES. SWEET DISHES.

Engraved Card Case, Rs. 15.


Silver Mount, Rs. 8.

Silver Back Hair Brush, Rs 15.

Silver Mounted Powder Puff Bottle, Cut Glass, Rs. 15-8.

Sweet Dish, Rs 10.

Silver Sweet Dish, Rs. 6, 8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 4.

Pair in Case, Rs. 37.

Silver Sweet Dish, Rs. 8. Large size, Rs. 21.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12-8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 11.

Cabinet, ... 22 ; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 18.

Cabinet, Rs. 12 ; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

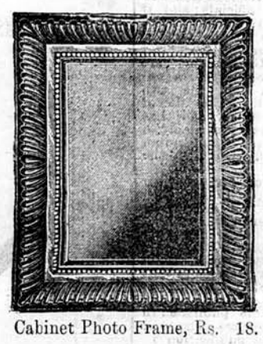
Cabinet, Rs. 16 ; Panels Rs. 55.

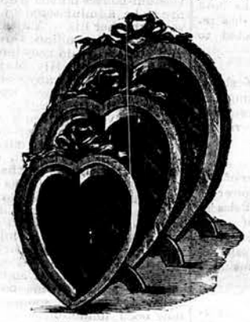
Cabinet, Rs. 26 ; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9

Cabinet Rs. 16 ; Carte-de visite, Rs. 8.

Cabinet, Rs. 9 ; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 7. Midget, Rs. 2-8.

Cabinet Rs. 14 ; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 10


Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 18.


Rs. 2-8, 7-8, 20.

Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 20

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS
Soapmakers by Royal Warrants
. To .
Their Majesties
The King and Queen.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Ærated water factory ; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR
SACCHARIN
Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb.
Special terms to large buyers

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

Carl Martini, Schlotheim Germany

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay, Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.